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WHOLE No. 2886.

## HAWAIIAN MISSION CHILDRENS' SOCIETY CELEBRATES ITS GOLDEN JUBILEE IN CENTRAL UNION CHURCH

### Five Decades Told of By the Oldest Members.

### History of the Cousins Bears Upon All Phases of Islands' Development.

FIFTY years of active Christian work was rounded out last evening at Central Union Church by the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, when its golden jubilee was celebrated with the narration of the work accomplished in each decade of its existence. Upon the platform, draped with Hawaiian and American flags, were men and women who have played important parts in the missionary history of the Islands and its material development, and have been effective for the advance of Christian teaching not only in the Hawaiian Islands, but throughout Polynesia.

The history of five decades was told, comprising the term of existence of the Cousins' Society, by five of the oldest members of the society, and all phases of public and private life in the Islands were touched. It was shown that from the small beginning of a faraway to one of the Island-born young men, the Cousins' Society had its origin, and at the present time has become almost identical with the scope and objects of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The interior of Central Union Church was attractively decorated with blue and white banners bearing inscriptions denoting the places where the early missionaries established themselves. Among the banners was the white satin one which occupied a conspicuous place at the jubilee in 1870, marking the fiftieth anniversary of the establishing of missions in Hawaii. The word "Jubilee" surrounded by an embossed wreath of maille, appears upon it. The pulpit platform was bedecked with large flags and flanked with potted palms. Seated upon the platform were the president, Charles H. Dickey, who occupied the central seat, and on either side were the Rev. Sereno Bishop, the Rev. O. H. Gulick, Professor W. D. Alexander, Mrs. Lydia Coan, Miss Martha Chamberlain and the Rev. W. D. Westervelt.

The exercises were opened with the singing of "Awake, My Soul," followed by prayer offered by the Rev. W. M. Kincaid. Miss Iola Barber, the violinist, rendered the "Andante Religioso" in an acceptable manner. The five decades were put into story in turn as follows: First decade, the Rev. O. H. Gulick; second decade, the Rev. Sereno Bishop; third decade, Miss Martha Chamberlain; fourth decade, Mrs. Lydia Coan; fifth decade, Professor W. D. Alexander. During the exercises Mrs. A. H. Otis and Mrs. G. M. Whitney sang a duet with organ accompaniment by Professor Ingalls, and a violin quartet, consisting of Miss Barber, Miss Woods, Mrs. Howard, Dr. A. M. Smith, played excellently.

Following the reading of the history of the decades, the Rev. W. D. Westervelt gave the financial resume for the fifty years, showing that \$75,000 had been collected by the society, or an average of about \$1500 per year. The largest amount came in 1899 and the smallest in 1864-5.

The history of the first decade was read by Rev. O. H. Gulick, the retiring president of the society, as follows:

Fifty years since first we met, What is fifty years? A short span of life, which the youngest one of us hopes to fill. Yet though so short, it is one thirty-eighth portion of the time since the Christian era began.

How fleeting the years, how short the centuries! In the spring of 1852, Rev. Luther Halsey Gulick, a child of the mission to the Hawaiian Islands, long absent for study in the United States, returned to his island home on his way to labor in the Micronesian Islands, where as yet no missionary work had been attempted. He and his wife were young, earnest, enthusiastic and devoted missionaries, and during their few months' stay in these islands, kindled among the missionary children, some of whom were just entering on lives of business, an enthusiasm which, before the young couple set sail on the schooner Caroline for their dark and trying field among naked savages, led to the formation of this society, whose fiftieth anniversary we celebrate tonight.

The first recorded sentence of the minutes of the proceedings of this society is in the handwriting of O. H. Gulick, and dated June 5th, 1852, reads as follows:

"Met according to adjournment from a meeting of Mission Children on the 22nd day of May, two weeks previous."

That first meeting of May must have been in some measure informal, and of it we have no record except this reference in the minutes of the June 5th meeting, at which the constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected:

Asa G. Thurston, president.  
Miss Caroline Armstrong, now Mrs. E. G. Beckwith of Maui, vice president.  
O. H. Gulick, recording secretary.  
Mrs. Persis G. Taylor, corresponding secretary.  
H. M. Whitney, treasurer.



HON. C. H. DICKEY,  
President, 1902.



JUDGE LYLE DICKEY,  
Treasurer, 1902.



LORRIN ANDREWS,  
Recording Secretary, 1902.



DR. ALBERT B. CLARKE,  
Vice-President, 1902.

The following persons, not descendants of the mission, were made eligible for membership: Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Mrs. Louisa L. Gulick, Mr. Chas. Kittredge and Mr. Ho(race) Holden.

The preamble to the constitution then adopted reads as follows: "We, the children of the American Protestant Mission to the Hawaiian Islands, desiring to strengthen the bond of union that naturally exists among us, and to cultivate the missionary spirit among ourselves; also with the view of aiding in the support of the Micronesian Mission about to be sent forth, one of whose members is of our own number, do hereby organize ourselves into a Social Missionary Society, under the following constitution and by-laws."

The society thus pledged itself to the support of Rev. Luther Halsey Gulick and his wife, who were of the pioneer band to Micronesia, sent out by the American Board.

John T. Gulick, who went to Micronesia with the first missionaries, was appointed a delegate and requested to make a report to the society, of the then but little known islands.

The departure of Dr. Gulick and wife, with the Snows and Sturgeses, for Micronesia, in the little schooner Caroline, and their subsequent career, gave an earnest missionary type to the whole circle of cousins. This interest was increased by the entering, five years later, of another child of the mission, Rev. Hiram Bingham, on this same missionary work. He and his wife sailed in the first Morning Star, a vessel which was built expressly for the carrying on of the work in Micronesia.

The building and services of the four successive missionary vessels, bearing each the name Morning Star, were among the more remarkable events of

the latter half of the missionary century; but special interest clusters around the first vessel of the series. A happy thought was the suggestion made in 1855, that the children of the Sabbath Schools of America be asked to build a missionary vessel of 150 tons, for the service of the mission to Micronesia. The vessel was to be a joint stock affair and to cost about \$12,000. Certificates of stock in shares of ten cents each were issued, and tens of thousands of youthful share holders from America and other lands responded, and one year from the laying of the keel, 285,454 shares had been taken, and \$28,545.40 had been raised. The vessel, when ready for sea, cost \$13,000, and over \$15,000 remained for insurance, repairs, and future running expenses. A multitude of the supporters of missions to be found in the American churches today trace the first awakening of their interest in foreign missions to the purchase of a ten cent share in the first Morning Star.

She sailed from Boston around Cape Horn, was most joyfully welcomed at Honolulu in the summer of 1857, and was received as an angel from heaven by the missionaries and Christians of Micronesia. Never was vessel followed by more faithful prayers from a greater number of ship-owners, and never was shining white canvas more eagerly welcomed to any snug harbor, than was that blessed Morning Star. The fascinating eagerness of souls hungry for human sympathy and yearning for words of love from kindred and friends, of whose existence and welfare not a word had been heard for a year, none can realize more vividly than those who went down in that first Morning Star. Among those permitted to enjoy this thrilling experience was the second president of this society, who was as second officer of this clipper brigantine.

It was his privilege to assist in the erection and shingling of Mr. and Mrs. Bingham's cottage, beneath the coconut groves of Apia—the first shingled roof seen on that lagoon, the first Christian home on the Gilbert Islands, and the center of one of the most heroic struggles between the powers of darkness and the messengers of light, that missionary annals record. This beautiful craft and her successors had much to do in keeping alive the missionary spirit in our missionary society.

Dr. L. H. Gulick, after nine years of faithful service in Micronesia, during which time many of the savage Islanders became the followers of Christ, was obliged on account of failure in health to return to his native land, and the next nine years were spent in missionary work in these Hawaiian Islands.

Not a little of the early life of the society was due to the enthusiasm with which the first president, Mr. Asa G. Thurston, threw himself into the scheme. He drafted the constitution and by-laws which defined the aim and scope of the society, and which, with but little modification, have been the guide of our procedure for the fifty years.

The names of the members recorded at the close of the first year, May 21st, 1852, were 153 in number. Of these 55 have died, leaving 98 still living at the close of fifty years. This is a life record which speaks volumes in favor of our hazy climate, and also for the good morals and steady habits which the missionary fathers and mothers left as a legacy to their children. Life insurance among us would have been a most profitable business.

The successive presidents for the first twelve years were:

Asa G. Thurston, elected 1852; O. H.

Gulick, 1853; Asa G. Thurston, 1854; Warren Goodale, 1855; Wm. H. Gulick, 1856; Samuel C. Armstrong, 1857; Wm. D. Alexander, 1858; A. Francis Judd, 1859; Levi Chamberlain, 1860; W. D. Alexander, 1861; A. O. Forbes, 1862; S. T. Alexander, 1863.

The Pilgrim fathers crossed the ocean to find a home where they might worship God in freedom. Our fathers two hundred years later, left their homes and traversed two oceans that they might give to benighted men the knowledge of God and His love revealed in His Son. For thirty years these devoted men and women had sown the Gospel seed when our society was founded. The seed had brought forth fruit a hundred fold, in the changed character of thousands of the people for whom they had given their lives.

In 1852 Hawaii was still fully occupied by the native race, who from time immemorial had held undisputed possession. At that time there were 82,293 native Hawaiians, and but 1962 people of other nationalities on all the group. Outside of the missionary circle there were probably not over twenty white families.

The native Hawaiians were governed by their loved and honored native chiefs.

The King, Kamehameha III, in 1840, had given his people a very brief constitution or bill of rights; but on June 4, 1852, under the wise and friendly advice of the missionaries, and with the aid of Chief Justice William L. Lee, he granted a constitution which was a great advance upon that of 1840, and was the basis upon which the laws were framed, and the people led up from the condition of vassals to that of citizenship under a constitutional monarchy. The progress seemed slow, but the steps were sure, and the upward course steady.

The general meeting of the mission brought the mission families together annually, and the time of the meeting was looked forward to, as was the great national annual feast of the Jews, at which all the tribes assembled at Jerusalem. Honolulu was the Jerusalem of the missionary families, and here when the fathers gathered in general meeting, the children had grand times of social family intercourse. This family intercourse was inevitably very close and intimate. The flower and fruitage of this intercourse was this missionary society, which was unique in its inception, and unparalleled in many respects by any society that has been known in the Christian centuries. This society has been a quiet but powerful influence for peace, good order and good will among the peoples of this group, and among the tribes of Micronesia and the Marquesas Islands. The spread of the gospel of life and peace has been its mission.

It only remains for me to remind the members of this society, and all whom we greet here today, of whatever race or church, who have with us shared in the Christian benedictions that have rested upon this favored land, that "To whomsoever much is given of him shall much be required."

"God of our fathers, known of old,  
Lord of our far-flung battle line,  
Beneath whose awful hand we hold  
Dominion over palm and pine,  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget, lest we forget!"

"One of the results of their seed sowing was the going forth during the first decade of our society's existence of several native Hawaiian missionaries, both to Micronesia and to the Marquesas Islands. The funds for their support were contributed by the Hawaiian churches. Many of these missionaries did faithful and valiant service. Three of them are still living, and one is yet in the field."

SECOND DECADE OF THE SOCIETY  
The second decade was told of by Rev. Sereno Bishop, as follows:

In examining the annual reports of the society from 1863 to 1872, one is struck by the careful and enthusiastic work of the corresponding secretaries, who made it their duty to note all events of interest occurring in the circle of Cousins and their families. This was especially the case with Miss M. A. Chamberlain, who filled that office during all except the first year of those named, as she has done during so large a part of the later years.

During the earlier years of the decade these records abound in echoes from the camps and battlefields of the Civil War, where so gallantly strove S. C. Armstrong, H. M. Lyman, N. B. Emerson and others of the young Cousins of those days. Later there sounded notes from Eastern colleges, where were A. F. Judd, S. B. Dole, the Emersons, Gulicks, W. R. Castle, and many others. These young men have long occupied places in public life. Many of them are grand parents, and many have passed away.

It seems strange to find such births as a first daughter to Mrs. Dillingham, or such a marriage as Wm. Andrews to Miss Oenayau. One of the last records of the decade is that in 1872 of the first great-grand child of the mission, being of Bingham descent.

Later in the decade, the grand work of Armstrong at Hampton begins to come into view. The record of missionary and educational work in Hawaii and the Pacific is of growing interest. The Gulicks had already come up from Micronesia, and Dr. Gulick had gone on to the States. The Bingham family are going and coming from Apia. The Morning Star is in full activity.

In the reports of 1863 and 1864 Dr. Anderson writes and speaks with his wise and mature counsels. Dr. L. H. Gulick returns from the States in 1863, and vigorously and ably labors as missionary secretary until February of 1870, when he leaves us to enter upon wider fields.

Already very prominent in those years became the work of education for Hawaiian girls, which began in this decade to assume the importance which it has since held. Our society's part in it began in the years '64-5, by giving \$100 toward fitting up rooms for Mrs. D. Gulick's so-called "Ragged School," which became the foundation of the since prosperous Kawaiahaeo Seminary. Two hundred and fifty dollars was also then given toward its superintendent's salary. This appropriation gradually increased to about \$500 in '68, and \$600 in '69, '70, '71 and '72. In '67, Miss Lydia Bingham became principal of Kawaiahaeo Seminary, having for that purpose accompanied her brother around Cape Horn in the second Morning Star, which he then commanded. Miss Lydia

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### ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE



### WATER CURE FOR THE BREWERY



# PACED A GREAT HEAT IN SCHOOLS

## Abdine and Way-Teachers Discuss Methods for Work.

(From Thursday's daily)

The horsemen were out at the track in force yesterday morning and, taken altogether, the best bunch of work of the season was accomplished. The track was in very fair shape and is rapidly acquiring that resiliency so much sought after by trainers of race horses.

The first animals to put in an appearance, shortly after 1 o'clock, were Abdine and Alta Star, ridden by Peers and Thomas, respectively. They worked three-eighths of a mile in :28 1/2, going to the quarter in :24 1/2. Rejected, in a nice finish, finished half a length ahead of the little native-bred mare.

Socialist, with Piggyot up, cantered three miles and brushed the final eighth. He was then sent going again and ran from the three-furlong pole to the same mark in 1:45. The time of the first eighth was :13 1/2, the quarter, :25 1/2; three-eighths, :38, and the five-eighths, 1:03 1/2. From the half-mile pole to the stand was covered by the big bay in :50 1/2. Socialist started out at a terrific clip but tired perceptibly toward the end of the mile.

Time Center cantered.

Carter H. Harrison, Jr., traversed a mile in 1:48 1/2, going easily. The first six furlongs were caught in 1:19.

Following is a summary of the work done by the harness division:

Waldo J.—2:38, 2:32, 2:22 1/2.

Cyclone—2:42, 2:32, 2:31, 2:30 1/2.

Violin—2:27 1/2, 2:23 1/2.

Abdine—2:37, 2:31, 2:42 1/2.

Wayboy—2:30 1/2, 2:29 1/2, 2:19, 2:38 1/2.

Steamplough—2:40 1/2, 2:36, 2:37.

Edna G.—2:26 1/2.

Billy Lemps—2:27 1/2.

Frank Murphy—2:35 1/2; first half, 1:14 1/2.

Prince Cupid drove Violin and W. H. Smith piloted Abdine.

One of the heats was a corker, Wayboy, Abdine, Violin and Waldo J. starting together. Abdine cut out the pace, followed by Violin and Wayboy, with the "white ghost" lying last.

When the animals got going three of their drivers forgot time and pace, and the passion of racing took possession of them, giving the spectators a chance to witness a finish which is not likely to be equalled on race day.

At the three-quarter pole all with the exception of Waldo J., which was still behind, could have been covered with the proverbial blanket. At the head of the stretch the "Fiddle" died away and the issue was desperately fought out by Abdine and Wayboy. Almost to the wire the former had a slight advantage, but in the very nick of time Wayboy, by a supreme effort of gameness, forged to the front and finished ahead by a matter of inches in 2:29 1/2.

Waldo J.'s time for the heat was nearly two seconds slower and Violin's almost three seconds slower.

Abdine's driver drove a rattling finish of which a professional need not be ashamed. The gelding's mark is 2:17 and in the opinion of good judges he is as good as paced to his record yesterday.

Waldo J. acted somewhat lame and Quinn did not push him unnecessarily in view of this fact. Violin had speed for three-quarters of the distance but petered out when the pinch came.

During the heat none of the horses as much as made a skip.

Wayboy afterwards gave another taste of his sterling qualities by repeating in 2:19, going to the half in 1:10 and coming the last quarter in :24 1/2. C. H. Judd drove him, as usual.

John Oudekirk did not put in appearance to drive Steamplough as had been expected, and Charles David worked the "plough horse" slow heats.

Billy Lemps, driven by Jack Gibson, put in a mile in 2:27 1/2. He is a high-strung fellow with speed and if he can hit it off on June 11 with Herr Berger, should be seen to advantage.

Cyclone, whose leg seemed to trouble him very little yesterday, paced several slow heats in taking style. The big black pacer has a tremendous swinging gait and one has no idea how quickly he is getting over the ground until a watch is held on him, when the result is simply astounding.

Frank Murphy went better than he has done before this season and warmed into his work in great shape. His best mile was 2:35 1/2. Had the old fellow been put into training six weeks earlier a cracking good heat could have been squeezed out of him. He is a candidate for gentlemen's driving race honors.

Dusty Rhodes, C. H. Judd's latest acquisition, would only trot in Hilo; here he prefers to pace and will undoubtedly be seen to better advantage at the lateral gait.

There was some talk yesterday of the executive committee of the Jockey Club closing entries on the last day of this month.

Should there be a race meeting during the festa a number of sweepstake races are likely to be arranged, as horsemen are expressing themselves as being greatly in favor of this class of events for an intermediate meeting.

A number of such events, together with races for the \$500 promised by the Merchants' Association, should result in a very enjoyable day's sport.

### Knight Templar Degrees

Honolulu Commandery, Knights Templar, conferred the Red Cross degree upon Judge Kepoikal, Kuke Porter and James Harvey last evening.

There was a large attendance at the Masonic Temple. After the work there was a banquet. Dr. Wood delivered the principal address, dwelling upon the post work of the order. Each of the candidates said a few words, and short addresses were made by Senator Crabbe, Dr. Garvin, Mr. Batcheller and others.

Captain Griffiths of the Kailua spoke at length upon old times and was frequently interrupted by applause.

# LEPERS MAKE AN APPEAL TO THE FEDERAL COURTS

## Judge Estee, Asked to Aid Them, Cannot Legally Get Into Matter and Washington Will Be Petitioned.

(From Wednesday's daily)

Temperance furnished the capping subject for discussion by the Territorial Teachers Association, Honolulu branch, at the meeting of last evening at the High School, and there was such a difference of opinion as to the subject that the debate practically went over without result, for a resolution proposed by H. Law of the Royal School, endorsing the teaching of the branch, failed of a motion for a second.

Technically the meeting was a pronounced success, for the papers read were of the very highest order of merit. The only entertaining feature introduced was the bell ringing of two young ladies of Kailua School. They took up the sticks like professionals, and with Hawaiian airs and familiar hymns entertained acceptably. Otherwise there was nothing out of the ordinary, for the audience was so taken with its appreciation of the numbers that there was not a word of discussion when the subjects were concluded.

Miss Carrie M. Pierce, of the Normal School, one of the Chicago teachers here modernizing methods, was the first speaker, taking the subject "Geography."

Miss Pierce, before taking up the subject, spoke feelingly of the death of Colonel Parker, the great educator of her home city. She reviewed his struggle against formalism in teaching, saying his ideal of education was character-building, not knowledge-getting. She said:

"As we review the lives of Pestalozzi, Froebel and Diesterweg, it seems to me that the name of Parker should be placed there, too. Unlike the other reformers, Colonel Parker lived to see the fruition of his work for those principles which he advocated are now in general use throughout the country."

"I believe that Colonel Parker has done more for the common schools of America than any man since Horace Mann, and every pupil is unconsciously indebted to him for more joy and happiness in his school days."

Speaking to the subject, Miss Pierce said that geography had been as poorly taught as any branch in the school curriculum, but there is now an awakening throughout the land. No teacher could confine himself to the special line for it had too many tentacles, branching into nearly every other science. The broad teacher, she said, should have a training in geology, mineralogy, meteorology, biology, physics, chemistry, as well as history and drawing. She showed the relation of these subjects and said geography teaching must be the presentation of proper conditions for clear imaging, and from these images of few things the pupil can construct images for new things. She declared herself in favor of excursions and hoped that the day would come when every scholar would be enabled to see every portion of every island in the group, at the expense of the Government. Collections also are encouraged so that there may be something about which gather conceptions of the countries studied. Miss Pierce said she favored the use of the stereopticon and all variety of pictures and magazine articles, illustrating with some of those preparations which had been made at the Normal School. Map drawing and other features were touched upon and the speaker closed with references to the great good to be accomplished by the thorough imparting of knowledge of the lands and peoples of the earth.

Mr. Howland of Punahou spoke at length of the science of numbers, taking up the psychic effects which must be produced in this branch of study, and of the new method of inculcating knowledge of ratio, in the discussion of the number theories.

W. B. Elkins took up the subject of teaching the effect of stimulants and narcotics in the schools, saying he would simply open the subject for discussion. He said there were two theories, one that whisky and tobacco were the best things in the world, while the other was that they were poison, one drop as proportionately poisonous as ten and ten as ten thousand. This was logical, he said, but not physiological. He said the question of whether liquor would be a stimulant, a narcotic or a poison depends upon the constitution and condition and no persons were now affected alike.

As to the teaching he said there were only two drinks which primeval man knew, water and milk. The question was one of adjustment and in several millions of years there might be an adjustment which would take care of alcoholic drinks in the system. However, he thought it wise to show the systemic effects now. The final result, he thought, would be regulation, not elimination of the saloon. The question of teaching was one for the teachers.

Principal Taggart, presiding, declared the question open and Professor Rogers said he hoped there would be no exaggeration as to teachings. Miss Felker endorsed this and said she had seen terrible charts and pictures shown to children.

Mr. Leaningham and Superintendent Rice of the Anti-Saloon League spoke, the former suggesting that control should be taught and the latter insisting that the teachers should read Richardson, who declared that one drop of liquor was a paralyser and irritant poison, and that alcohol as a medicine always did more harm than good. He spoke at some length and warmly upon temperance lessons. R. Law introduced a resolution declaring that the teachers put themselves on record as favoring thorough education in the line suggested, but he could not find a second. He had better success with his resolution of thanks to Frederick Ward for his lecture, which closed the meeting.

**D**ISSATISFIED with the action of the Board of Health in the Philip Mikila matter, and failing to secure asked-for relief from the Federal authorities in Honolulu, the lepers at Kalaupapa will now appeal to the Department of Justice in Washington.

According to reports from the settlement the inmates are not satisfied with the action of the Board of Health in removing Reynolds and Oliver, whom they now say were not at fault, but that J. K. Waiamau, superintendent of police, and Kew Kachanui, the jailer, who were only censured in the report of the investigating committee, are the real culprits and should be punished.

The lepers now insist on original action against these two men, and appealed to the Federal authorities to act in the matter. The first appeal for such action was made some time ago to United States Judge M. M. Estee, being in the form of a resolution calling for protection from the United States authorities, failing in which the lepers added that they would appeal to the Department of Justice at Washington for redress. This resolution was signed by Ambrose Hutchinson and prominent natives at Moloai, claiming to represent all the people confined at the settlement, and was a cleverly worded appeal to the court for immediate action. The isolated position of the lepers, and their inadequate remedy at law was set out as a reason for action on the part of the Federal authorities, and the failure of the Board of Health to punish the police authorities at the settlement, whom it is alleged were the real parties to blame in the Mikila case, being given as an additional cause for the United States Government to step in.

Judge Estee turned the petition over to United States Attorney Breckons for investigation, and so notified the signers of the resolution. Ambrose Hutchinson in turn wrote to Mr. Breckons, setting out in detail the facts upon which the lepers based their complaint. He said he wished to add more light to the case of Philip Mikila, a fellow sufferer, and in which the ends of justice had not been satisfied. The writer refers to the action of the Board of Health in the dismissal of certain officials connected with that infamous outrage—and the censure of other officials who are more in fault than the two dismissed officials. He then goes on to say that the dismissed officials had no connection with the police force of the settlement, nor could they be held responsible for the illegal acts of the police, but that John K. Waiamau, acting superintendent, is a commissioned Police Captain for the Leper Settlement, in the District of Moloai, Island of Maui, who holds the said office of Captain of Police and to do and perform all and every act and thing in, about and pertaining to said settlement.

It is argued that the treasury notes are in effect letters of credit, which States are prohibited from issuing under the constitution. The constitution does not, however, extend the law to Territories, and this contention is thought, even by its advocates, to be of a rather doubtful nature.

Another point made is that section 55 of the organic act prohibits such issue in the following words: "Nor shall any debt be authorized to be contracted by or on behalf of the Territory, or any political or municipal corporation, or subdivision thereof, except to pay interest upon the existing indebtedness, to suppress insurrection, or to provide for the common defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes the legislature may authorize loans by the Territory, or any such subdivision thereof, for the erection of penal, charitable and educational institutions, and for public buildings, wharves, roads, and harbors and other public improvements."

Governor Cooper, when asked about the matter yesterday, said that the raising of these questions at this time was simply an attempt to embarrass the government in its effort to secure funds. The legislature had given the Territory the right to borrow money on treasury notes by the act of 1897, and it is under this act that the treasurer is proceeding. In his opinion the treasury notes were not letters of credit but simply promises by the government to pay its obligations within a specified time. Both he and Treasurer Wright were anxious that the credit of the Territory should not suffer, and the treasury note act was appealed to so that the people might not suffer by being compelled to discount their warrants. The approval of the President was unnecessary in this instance, just as it would be in the making of any contract by the government, where land transfers are not involved. There is no difference in getting the advance of this amount for six months from a \$100,000 contract made by the Superintendent of Public Works, to be paid upon the completion of the work.

That the people do not mistrust the government or the legality of the action is evidenced by the nature of several inquiries made yesterday of Treasurer Wright in regard to the proposed issue of treasury notes.

The Board of Fire Commissioners has let the contract for supplying 3000 feet of 10 and a half inch hose to the Honolulu Iron Works.

office in manner and form as is by law provided.

Therefore the aforesaid officer is responsible for the acts of the police in the settlement. It is at the invitation or call of Waiamau as a duly authorized agent of the Board of Health that the District Magistrate, who lives on the other side of this island, can enter the settlement. His failure to ask the District Magistrate to come to the settlement and hear cases for breaches of Board of Health regulations, or the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, was to all appearances a studied attempt to cheat justice and to keep up a state of terrorism in this settlement.

To censure J. K. Waiamau and Kew Kachanui, the jailer, on account of their being native Hawaiians, is only to lightly pass it over in a false attempt to smooth matters, which should not and cannot be tolerated. It is an injustice and an outrage to the relatives and friends of poor Philip Mikila.

Hutchinson argues then that the arrest of Mikila and Willie Kalaina was not according to law, as they were not in the vicinity of the place where the sheep had been stolen, but were arrested in their homes. Hutchinson concludes that the failure to institute legal proceedings, "in the face of such evident proofs against these guilty officials is to say an outrage of justice. If this matter is to be lightly overlooked by the Attorney General to clear his own department from any blame, what safeguard have we inmates confined in this settlement, and isolated as we are, from a recurrence of the same. Our only hope is in the Federal Government to grant us our prayer for protection of our personal liberty."

District Attorney Breckons began an immediate investigation of the right of the Federal authorities to take any steps towards the action desired by the lepers. He came to the conclusion, after a study of the situation, that the Government could not interfere with the settlement in any way, as it was distinctly under the supervision of the Territorial authorities. He has so notified Ambrose Hutchinson, giving as the basis for his conclusions section 97 of the organic act, which provides that:

"The health laws of the Government of Hawaii relating to the harbor of Honolulu and other harbors and inlets from the sea, and to the internal control of the health of the islands shall remain in the jurisdiction of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, subject to the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States."

Yesterday a letter was received from Hutchinson acknowledging the receipt of the opinion, and thanking the United States Attorney for his action. It is now the avowed intention of the lepers to call the matter to the attention of the Department of Justice at Washington.

## QUESTION ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES

Some of the attorneys of the city are now discussing the legality of the proposed issue of \$150,000 in treasury notes to be made soon by Treasurer Wright.

It is claimed by several that the contemplated action is not legal, though it is highly improbable that anything further than mere discussion will come of it.

It is argued that the treasury notes are in effect letters of credit, which States are prohibited from issuing under the constitution. The constitution does not, however, extend the law to Territories, and this contention is thought, even by its advocates, to be of a rather doubtful nature.

Another point made is that section 55 of the organic act prohibits such issue in the following words: "Nor shall any debt be authorized to be contracted by or on behalf of the Territory, or any political or municipal corporation, or subdivision thereof, except to pay interest upon the existing indebtedness, to suppress insurrection, or to provide for the common defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes the legislature may authorize loans by the Territory, or any such subdivision thereof, for the erection of penal, charitable and educational institutions, and for public buildings, wharves, roads, and harbors and other public improvements."

Governor Cooper, when asked about the matter yesterday, said that the raising of these questions at this time was simply an attempt to embarrass the government in its effort to secure funds. The legislature had given the Territory the right to borrow money on treasury notes by the act of 1897, and it is under this act that the treasurer is proceeding. In his opinion the treasury notes were not letters of credit but simply promises by the government to pay its obligations within a specified time. Both he and Treasurer Wright were anxious that the credit of the Territory should not suffer, and the treasury note act was appealed to so that the people might not suffer by being compelled to discount their warrants. The approval of the President was unnecessary in this instance, just as it would be in the making of any contract by the government, where land transfers are not involved. There is no difference in getting the advance of this amount for six months from a \$100,000 contract made by the Superintendent of Public Works, to be paid upon the completion of the work.

That the people do not mistrust the government or the legality of the action is evidenced by the nature of several inquiries made yesterday of Treasurer Wright in regard to the proposed issue of treasury notes.

The Board of Fire Commissioners has let the contract for supplying 3000 feet of 10 and a half inch hose to the Honolulu Iron Works.

## LOADING MACHINE TESTED YESTERDAY

(From Thursday's daily.)

Shipping and sugar men were visiting the big steel ship Acme at the Railroad wharf all day yesterday to witness the working of the McCabe, Hamilton and Renny company's electric conveyor.

These conveyors were brought to the island about two years ago but until the electric company installed their new machinery some difficulty was experienced in getting sufficient power to drive them. Now, however, new dynamos have been installed and the test yesterday was most satisfactory.

The frame of the conveyor is of steel and contains wooden rollers, over which passes a canvas belt driven by electric power, which conveys the sugar bags from the cars over the ship's side, a distance of fifty feet, whence they fall by means of chutes into the ship's hold.

The machine was not worked to its full capacity yesterday but by means of regulators was evenly and smartly operated to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, as well as the spectators.

The conveyor will carry about fourteen bags at a time and can be run so as to deliver faster than any number of men can stow the cargo. All stowing and hoisting of cargo is done away with, meaning a great saving in labor as well as time.

Bagged cargoes of all kinds, bales and packages can be handled by the conveyor and delivered to the ship much faster than the old way and in unbroken condition. At present there are but two of these conveyors here but it seems quite probable there will be a demand for more.

The Acme is loading sugar for New York and will finish some time this week.

### NO LOSS OF TIME.

I have sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for years, and would rather be out of coffee and sugar than it. I sold five bottles of it yesterday to threshers that could go no farther, and they are at work again this morning.—H. R. Phelps, Plymouth, Okla., U. S. A. As will be seen by the above the threshers were able to keep on with their work without losing a single day's time. You should keep a bottle of this Remedy in your home. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Fred Waterhouse expects to leave for London in the near future and will probably remain there for two years. He goes in the interest of the company which he has been representing here for some time.

# BLAZE ON FORT ST.

## Dickey & Newcomb's Offices on Fire.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was turned in from box No. 12, at the corner of King and Fort streets, and No. 1 chemical engine and hose cart were quickly on the spot.

It was not difficult to locate the blaze for a cloud of ominous looking smoke had gathered over the building of the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company and smoke was pouring from the windows of offices situated in the upper story of the building.

The engine turned down Merchant street and entering the lumber-yard of Lowers and Cooke, approached the premises from the rear. While the hose was being laid a dull glare told that the flames were gaining headway, and almost immediately after, the roar of the flames warned the firemen that they had not a moment to lose.

Up the ladders climbed the fire boys, and in a very short time from the arrival of the engine, the smashing in of doors and the breaking of glass heralded the onslaught on the fiery agent of destruction.

The blaze was soon extinguished. A stream of water directed at the heart of the fire did the business and the assembled crowd dispersed with the idea that such a very small fire was hardly worth running to see.

It was not such an insignificant blaze after all, however. Dickey and Newcomb's clerk's and private offices were completely gutted. The clerk's room was the worse burned and everything in it was wrecked by water. The fire swept around the corridor and burned through a door to a small closet. C. W. Dickey's private office, handsomely fitted up several months ago, was ruined, and everything in it, including a number of valuable documents, destroyed by fire or water.

Water from the hose burst through the floors into the directors' room and private offices of the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, stripping the plaster from the ceiling in the former room and soaking everything.

The alarm was turned in by A. Berg, manager of the insurance department of Bishop & Co. The fire was discovered by a hackman whose attention was attracted to it by the smoke.

Had the fire occurred during the hours of darkness it might have gained a fatal hold upon the building before being discovered, in which case the adjacent lumber yard would have been in imminent peril of conflagration, as well as the entire block.

## WHOSE FAULT IS IT

### A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

If, when a fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light it up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good, and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the indorsees. Read this indorsement:

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

The board of directors of the Ewa Plantation Company have declared a dividend of one per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on May 1st. The stock books of the company will be closed to transfers from May 24th to June 1st.

A mutual burial association is being formed among the citizens of Honolulu, with a local undertaker backing the scheme. Each member pays a small assessment upon the demise of any other member, and his funeral expenses are then paid upon his death. The organization is to be called the "Honolulu Mutual Burial Association."

An attack of erysipelas is at present confining Admiral Merry to his home. He has been off duty for a week, the disease having attacked his eyes and rendered him, temporarily, almost totally blind. A trained nurse and a physician are constantly in attendance upon the admiral, whose many friends earnestly hope for his speedy recovery.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., May 6.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The vibrations were from southwest to northeast, and continued perhaps 10 seconds. The shock was preceded by a low rumbling noise, and closed with a terrific peal of subterranean thunder.

PLUTO'S THUNDER.

ADMIRAL III.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

PRIMO Lager

BREWERY TELEPHONE Main 341.

CONSTANT USE SHOWS ITS GOOD RESULTS.

# RUGS

Just received a large assortment of Rugs; all grades and sizes in—

Wilton  
Axminster  
Moquette  
Smyrna  
Ingrain and  
Jute Rugs

Having such a large stock of these Rugs we have reduced our prices on nearly all sizes.

## LINOLEUM

inlaid and other grades, all new patterns.

## WINDOW SHADES

made to order and also a full assortment kept in stock; all colors.

Don't forget our upholstery and repair department; when old furniture leaves our shop, it looks like new again.

It is our aim to keep a complete stock of furniture. Prices to suit everyone.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE

DEALERS

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

INSURANCE

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

ADMIRAL III.

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PRIMO Lager

BREWERY TELEPHONE Main 341.

CONSTANT USE SHOWS ITS GOOD RESULTS.



## AGAINST BREWERY

Anti-Saloon League and W. C. T. U. Unite for Action.

**T**HE Anti-Saloon League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union have joined hands in the movement against the Honolulu Brewery and the saloons operating under license to dispose of its product. At the regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon of the W. C. T. U. several of the officers of the league were present and made stirring addresses on the subject, urging the women to strike at the brewery while the time was ripe and to prevent, if possible, the re-issuance of the license under which the brewery is now operating. At the conclusion of the joint proceedings the women of the union promised to put their shoulders to the wheel and make an active campaign against the makers and sellers of beer.

The W. C. T. U. adopted the appeal made by the Anti-Saloon League to the people for financial assistance to carry on the fight, and today will commence its circulation. They will ask each one who signs to pledge to contribute money. The appeal follows:

To the Citizens of Hawaii:

The Anti-Saloon League has good reason to believe that a new license for the Honolulu Brewery has been illegally issued, and that quick, earnest action can close its doors. A thoroughly reliable firm of lawyers has examined the case and claims that this can be done. They are willing to undertake the task, on behalf of the Anti-Saloon League, knowing that the legal battle will be severe. They will not receive any fee if the courts should decide against them. If they are successful they want the reasonable fee of one thousand dollars remuneration for money and time expended.

The moral influence of several hundred persons contributing not over one dollar each toward such an object will be of great value in showing the desire of the people of these islands to have the saloon evil abated.

If any person desires to have his contribution returned in case of failure to close the brewery, let him notify the Anti-Saloon League, Honolulu, and the money will be refunded. Otherwise it will be used for other Anti-Saloon League work.

We, the undersigned, give the amounts opposite our names for the purpose of closing the Honolulu Brewery, provided that, in case the object is not accomplished, the money subscribed shall be returned to those requesting; otherwise it will be used for other Anti-Saloon League work.

Yesterday's meeting was intended to be one for beginning an anti-cigarette crusade, and measures were adopted to carry out the plan of the union to prevent children from smoking cigarettes. But the larger portion of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the beer question. Superintendent Rice of the league, accompanied by W. A. Bowen and Rev. W. D. Westervelt, attended the meeting. Mr. Bowen acting as the spokesman. The latter opened up his batteries on the common enemy of the two temperance organizations denouncing the attempt to re-enact the brewery's license and urging all the women to assist in fighting the legal battle which is shortly coming off. Mr. Bowen was primed with statistics, and in terse, sharp sentences expressed the will of the league arousing the W. C. T. U. to action. Mrs. J. M. Whitney, president of the W. C. T. U., spoke with much earnestness on the question, pledging herself and co-workers of the white ribbon to the work in hand.

Mr. Bowen outlined the heads under which he spoke as follows: "The Unbuttoned Collar," "Statement of the Situation," "Reasons for the Present Movement," "Sincerity, Not Sentiment," "Why the W. C. T. U. Should 'Take Hold,'" "Be Strong." The first heading meant that "the unbuttoned collar" called for the hand of woman to assist, and that was what the league needed in its present proposed work, and the league had to come to the union for help. The drinking of beer was demoralizing. It should not go on. It was immoral and the wrong being done to the community should never have commenced. Mr. Bowen said that in 1887 a special act was passed by the Legislature permitting a corporation here to brew beer. The company failed. For a number of years the law dropped out of existence, apparently. Then came along the present company and made use of it. The company was organized, although knowing the life of the act was limited. The time expired in February last, and he had been advised that the brewery was operating illegally today and had no right to exist. He inquired under what conditions it was allowed to continue.

It was time for the people who did not want the brewery to "put up or shut up." Those who had backbone should put their shoulders to the wheel and work to rid the community of the evil in its midst. It was a question of "yes" or "no." The speaker felt it was the moral duty of the women to take up the cudgel and use it, and asked for the moral and physical backing of the W. C. T. U. He did not believe that if 1000 or 2000 men and women whose names were down in black and white in protest, with sums of money opposite their names with which to wage the fight, that the Legislature would dare re-enact the brewery law.

Mrs. Whitney assured the league representatives that the union would stand by it.

The anti-cigarette movement was taken up. Mrs. Whitney quoted from David Starr Jordan, whose argument against the use of cigarettes was as follows:

"As a college teacher, my experience with boys who have formed the cigarette habit is somewhat limited. It, however, confirms me in my opinion that such boys are like wormy apples; they drop long before the harvest time. Very few of them ever advance far enough to enter college. Very few of those last beyond the first year. They

## GOV. DOLE MEETS THE LEADING MEN OF BOSTON

The Guest at Luncheon of Hon. Gorham D. Gilman, a Former Hawaiian--Governor Talks of Island Affairs.

**B**OSTON, May 1.—Governor Sanford B. Dole of the Territory of Hawaii was the guest of honor at a luncheon given yesterday afternoon by Hon. Gorham D. Gilman at Young's Hotel.

Those present in addition to the chief guest and the host of the occasion, were Lieutenant Governor Bates, Edward M. Brewer of Charles Brewer & Co., Hawaiian merchants and shippers, J. R. Carter, president of the Boston Associated Board of Trade; Rev. A. H. Plumb, representing the American board of commissioners for foreign missions; Lawrence Bond, born in Hawaii, and formerly Hawaiian Consul at Boston; Rev. A. H. Bridgman of the Congregationalist, General Charles H. Taylor, Osborne Howes of the Herald, E. A. Grozier of the Post, E. H. Clement of the Transcript, T. E. Wardner of the Traveler, W. E. Barrett of the Advertiser, Rev. Charles F. Dole, the cousin and host of the Governor during his stay in Boston, and E. J. Carpenter and Rev. A. S. Twombly, authors of books upon Hawaiian topics.

The party was assembled about a square table in the large dining hall on the second floor, the guests being so arranged that the Governor was easily visible to every person at the table and within easy conversational reach. The hour consumed in discussing the bill of fare was passed in social conversation, each with his nearest neighbor, but with the lighting of cigars the business of the afternoon began.

It had been announced that there would be no formal speaking following the feast, but that each and all would have ample opportunity to ply the Governor with as many questions as he wished regarding the islands in any aspect upon which they required enlightenment.

ALL MANNER OF QUERIES.

This invitation was accepted in the spirit in which it was extended, and for two hours Governor Dole was the target of queries shot across the table from all directions.

Some desired to understand fully the present political conditions in the island, which have been reported to have caused the Governor's present visit to the United States and Washington; some inquired as to the commercial interests and prospects of the islands; some were curious concerning the natives, and the Governor, in answer to questions, gave many facts and opinions of the greatest interest concerning the ethnology and anthropology of those peculiar people, their past and present habits and customs, their native idea of art and of music, their folk-lore and their religion.

In response to a request Governor Dole gave a lucid statement concerning the circumstances which led up to the revolution in 1893, the downfall of the monarchy and the accomplishment of annexation to the United States.

He began with the disaffection of

rarely make failures in after-life, because they do not have any after-life. The boy who begins cigarette smoking before he is 15 never enters the life of the world. When other boys are taking hold of the world's work he is concerned with the sexton and the undertaker. There is one grim argument to be made for the use of cigarettes by boys—it helps on the survival of the fittest. The mainly boy does not take to such things."

The president announced that Mrs. H. W. Rietow was to take charge of the anti-cigarette department of the union's work. Mrs. Rietow made an address upon the subject which was in part as follows:

Dear Sisters of the W. C. T. U.—The cry comes from over the water, pleading with us to unite with them in the grand crusade against cigarette smoking among our boys. Mrs. Ingalls, Superintendent of the Anti-Narcotic department of the W. C. T. U. wants five million boys to sign the pledge against cigarette smoking by the first of November. Are you willing to help in the grand and glorious work? It means to interest our pastors, our Sabbath School superintendents and teachers, the teachers in our day schools and our public press, in the great need of calling a halt to this vice, which is making such an inroad on the lives of not only the boys of Honolulu, but of those all over the world. All through the States men of education and science are becoming interested in the subject, and statistics are being taken showing how their physical powers are becoming weakened and our boys unfitted for college work.

Dr. Herbert E. Fisk, the eminent educator, at the head of the preparatory department of the Northwestern University, has been investigating the results of cigarette smoking among the students in that institution, and has become so convinced that the vice is a ruinous one that he has asked all the boys now in attendance who cannot or will not abandon it to leave, and offers, if they will do so, to refund all the tuition and fees they have paid.

George Baumhuff, superintendent of the Lindell Street Railway, St. Louis, says: "Under no circumstances will I hire a man that smokes cigarettes. He is as dangerous at the front end of a motor as a man that drinks. His nerves are bound to give way at a critical moment."

George Torrance, superintendent of the State Reformatory, Pontiac, Ill., says: "I am sure cigarettes are destroying and making criminals of more boys than the saloons. Cigarettes are not the effect of crime; but they are the cause of it."

The J. C. Ayers Co. of Lowell, Mass., posted this notice: "Believing that smoking of cigarettes is injurious to both mind and body, thereby unfitting young men for their best work, therefore after this date we will not employ any young man under 21 who smokes cigarettes."

Truly the time has come when we

1897, in the reign of Kalakaua, and the events which led up to the overthrow of a new constitution from the King. The attempt at revolt against the King on account of his concessions, instigated by the heir-apparent, Liliuokalani, and led by Robert Wilcox, was next related.

The death of the King and the accession of Liliuokalani was the next occurrence of interest related. The oath of fealty to the constitution, he said, was—according to a statement in her book—taken by the queen with a mental reservation. The attempt of the Queen to abrogate the existing and to promulgate a new constitution was detailed, the attempt arousing a large class of citizens to revolt.

A few years later, the Governor explained, the papers of the ex-Queen came into the possession of the Government, and among them a draft of what was evidently this proposed new constitution. By the provisions of this instrument all white men in the islands were to be disfranchised, except only such as had native Hawaiian wives.

SEIZED THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

A committee of public safety was appointed at a public mass meeting and under its direction a wagon load of ammunition was taken from one part of the city to another. The wagon was intercepted by the police, and in the melee which ensued, a policeman was shot and wounded. This affair drew many people, including members of the Queen's government, to a portion of the city away from the Government buildings and the committee of safety, taking advantage of this circumstance, entered the Government buildings and seized the various offices, assumed control of affairs.

Thus was a bloodless revolution accomplished. No attempt was made by the Government to resume control of affairs, the military forces of the islands recognized the new regime and patrolled the streets in the interest of order.

The next day, at the request of the committee of safety, the marines were landed from the American war vessel in the harbor, for the purpose of maintaining order.

Two days later a messenger was dispatched to Washington to solicit annexation to the United States. It was hoped that this might be accomplished during President Harrison's administration, but in this the Hawaiian provisional Government was disappointed, and annexation was not finally accomplished until 1898.

In response to a query Governor Dole said that, had there been no attempt on the part of Liliuokalani to abrogate the constitution and submit another, in all probability she would now be on the throne.

At 4 o'clock the company bade farewell to the host and principal guest, with warm thanks to Governor Dole for the rich treat which he had afforded them.

must ask ourselves the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" And after settling in our breasts this question, take up our duty with true Christ-like spirit, and go forth to battle for purity and right.

Mother, is your boy a cigarette smoker? Do his companions at school and around your hearthstone smoke? Then out with the pledge card and let us not stop in the march until the Stars and Stripes shall float untarnished, and our boys be made "pure and spotless." "Fit temples for the Master's use."

Dear co-workers, the question is yours, "What shall the harvest be?"

The pledge of the union, sent out by the national superintendent, will be circulated through the city for the boys to sign. This was amended to pledge the boys to refrain from cigarette smoking until they were 21 years old.

The plans of the union at present are to interest business men to prevail upon their young men employees to quit using cigarettes, to visit the schools and give talks upon the subject before the pupils, and enlist the aid of the High Sheriff and his officers.

## TO CELEBRATE FOURTH OF JULY

Governor Cooper has called a meeting of the patriotically inclined, to be held in the Capitol building Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the discussion of plans for a Fourth of July celebration. Members of the two commercial bodies and all public spirited citizens are urged to attend this meeting, which will be open to all.

Governor Cooper said yesterday that he was in favor of a more than passing notice of Independence Day. Formerly the Fourth of July had always been celebrated with great enthusiasm, and the fact that Hawaii is now a part of the United States should not lessen the enthusiasm. Before annexation it had been the custom for the American Minister to call meetings to arrange for a celebration, and Governor Cooper deems it advisable, in the absence of action on the part of any other body, that the Government interest itself in a proper observance of the day, at least to the extent of taking the initiative in calling a meeting for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements.

In any event there is to be a military parade by the National Guard and artillery practice on the water front, with the big cannon.

Deputy District Attorney Cathcart is building a handsome cottage at Oelele Hills.

## LEPERS AS LAWYERS

Three Blind Men and One Woman Practice.

**T**HE removal of Thomas K. Nathaniel, the recently appointed District Magistrate, will probably be the next chapter in the Leper Settlement troubles. Nathaniel has been in all kinds of pukka since his appointment a few weeks ago and the Board of Health will very likely call for a revocation of his commission within a short time. There is some question as to whether the Governor or the Chief Justice has the power of removal, and the board will first look into that question.

Judge Nathaniel is said to have been having a ray of time, in the exercise of his newly found authority. After the adjournment of the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there was a rather lengthy discussion of the Leper Settlement affairs with Superintendent J. D. McVeigh, which resulted in a promise on the part of the members that the superintendent would be backed in whatever reform he desired to make. McVeigh threw some interesting light upon the ways of justice among the settlement people, and he is not at all a supporter of the new Magistrate.

One of the pranks of Nathaniel is but a parallel of the acts of other Judges in the Territory, though a District Magistrate is not supposed to have the authority which the Molokai Judge has been assuming. Nathaniel has been holding weekly examinations of applicants for admission to practice in his court, and is said to be breaking even Honolulu records in his zeal to get a representative bar. All his friends are given licenses to practice and the favors are distributed with a lavish hand. In fact, within the past few weeks Nathaniel is said to have given licenses to practice law to three blind men and a one-legged woman. The latter is probably the only woman in the Territory engaged in the active practice of law. The people who do not happen to possess the favor of the new magistrate are strongly opposed to his way of administering justice, and there has been one long and continued complaint against him.

The new magistrate is said also to be a mischief maker and instrumental in stirring up trouble, rather than a peacemaker. He is said to lack tact and to aid in arousing dissensions among the lepers, in order to make business for his court. Two trials have been held at the settlement recently since Nathaniel's elevation to the bench and his decisions did not meet with much favor. Superintendent McVeigh has promised the Attorney General and the Board of Health that he would forward to them the record of these two trials, in order that they might judge of his judicial capacity.

There is also said to be objection to Waiama, who is superintendent of police and also agent of the Board of Health, acting as prosecuting officer. McVeigh reports that the lepers consider that the board itself authorizes all criminal prosecutions. The lepers are said to be bitter against Waiama, and the superintendent is of the opinion that the board should act in this matter also.

Another reform suggested by McVeigh in the informal discussion yesterday was the removal of the kokua now at the settlement, who were allowed to go to Molokai originally to attend the deathbed of some dying relative. There are now about thirty kokua there who have no connection with the lepers, and it would be not only better but in the interests of economy to have them removed.

Superintendent McVeigh stated to an Advertiser reporter yesterday that experiments will begin Monday with tui tau. He said that the plant does not

## STOP THE PAIN!

It tells you that your kidneys and vital organs are breaking down.



When you feel a pain in your back you had better attend to it. These pains are messages telling you of worn-out nerves, weak kidneys and weak vitality. You know the cause and you know what it means, so look to it in time. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will cure in ten days. It restores the worn, healthy life to the nerves and kidneys. Also, Ochs, H. T., Jan. 31, 1902. Dr. M. E. McLaughlin: Dear Sir: My health is greatly improved by the use of your belt, and I recommend the treatment to all persons who are afflicted with rheumatism. I have spoken to several of my friends who have seen the great change in my health, and I believe you will have some of them under your care. Respectfully yours, Edward B. Mikseni.

Every man who has a pain or weakness should have one. It saves doctor bills and lots of trouble. Let me send you my book describing how I cure. Inclose this ad.

**Dr. M. E. McLaughlin,** 906 Market St., San Francisco.

Never sold by Agents or Drug Stores.

## A New Shoe A Swell Shoe

**STRONG & GARFIELD'S** Blucher Style Oxford

An entirely new shoe style and the most graceful and the handsomest shoe of the year. Comes in Patent Ideal Kid with dull leather top, extension sole.

**THE PRICE, \$6.50.**

**Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited**

1057 FORT STREET.

## AMERICAN PACKING.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that there is at least one house in the United States whose packing of goods for export, family orders or otherwise, is second to none in the world.

This house started out many years ago to compete with European methods of packing, and has received many flattering comments and no complaints of same.

Success and satisfaction may be relied upon by those fortunate persons who send orders to

## Smiths' Cash Store,

Nos. 25-27 Market St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

Cable Address, "Fidelity."

N. B.: You should have their price list if not on file.

appear to thrive at the settlement, but that he has enough on hand to begin experiments upon half a dozen patients. The tui tau is now being grown at three or four places in Honolulu, and Mr. McVeigh believes that he will soon have enough of the plant to furnish medicine for all the lepers. The lepers are in better spirits now than they have been for years. Besides having organized a baseball league, which has regular games, a racing meet and fair is being arranged for June 11. Superintendent McVeigh intends to ask the people of Honolulu to contribute towards the success of the affair by donating the sum of \$100 to be used in prizes. There will be horse races, pie-eating contests, foot races and various athletic events.



## Read what Mr. Paul Isenberg says:

Honolulu, T. H., April 22nd, 1902.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.

DEAR SIR:—The presence of the horn-fly pest in my herd of milch cows has been a cause of serious apprehension to me, both on account of the consequent deterioration in the condition of the cattle and the reduced production of milk. I am pleased to inform you that the application of the So-Bos-So Kilfly, which I purchased from you a few days since, has already resulted in a decided improvement in the condition of the cattle, as well as an increase of 20 per cent in the quantity of the milk produced, before the application of the Kilfly. Very truly yours, PAUL R. ISENBERG.

## So-Bos-So Kilfly Is a Liquid Mixture

designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-Bos-So (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice, use So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It kills lice or any vermin that may infect the fowls. Sufferers from the Horn Fly should give Kilfly a trial. We are sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

**Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.**



The niggardly way in which our foreign envoys are treated by the disbursing power accounts for the inability of Captain Clark, U. S. N., to attend the coronation of King Edward as one of the special embassy. His salary of \$2500 per year, which, owing to lower rank and pay up to a recent time, has barely met his expenses, left him nothing to go with. For, he is known, attendance at the great royal function, as a special envoy of the United States, means heavy drafts upon the private purse. It was the plan to pay the three representatives but the demagogues of the House raised such a hue and cry that the State Department, heeding the derision of Europe, withdrew its bill and gave out that each envoy must foot his own costs. Fortunately the head of the embassy, Whitelaw Reid, is a millionaire and will not feel the rental of \$10,000 per month for two months, that he is paying for a suitable house; but Captain Clark could hardly have ventured to incur the expense of a hall bedroom on the fifth floor and so relinquished the honor, which must have sorely tempted him, to present the compliments of the greatest Anglo-Saxon nation to the eldest.

It is this same cheese-paring policy on the part of Congress which has turned our higher diplomatic service over entirely to rich men. No citizen of moderate means, whatever his genius for diplomacy may be, can afford to take the mission to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy or Austria, where the pay ranges from \$17,500 per year down to \$12,000—not more than enough for house rent if the American envoy is going to give the United States a social standing among other first-class powers. So it comes about that the man of purse goes abroad for us and not the man of mere brains. Happily some of our envoys have both money and brains, but even then it is unfair to deprive one who might become of the first consequence to his nation abroad, but for a slack purse, of the chance to show his mettle.

#### A NOTEWORTHY LIFE.

In another column Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop, who is on the brink of his golden wedding day, speaks reminiscently of Honolulu. Born in Hawaii seventy-five years ago and only going away to be educated and to take a short pastorate, he has seen these islands emerge from heathendom into civilization and from the rule of chiefs and kings to the rule of the people under the constitution of the United States. When he was born Hawaii was a far more distant outpost in the world than it is now. The nearest civilized port of any consequence was to be found in South America, and the territory of the United States could only be reached from here by a voyage around the Horn. California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, Nevada, and part of Colorado and Wyoming, belonged to Mexico, and were but thinly settled and at that, only along the California coast. The vast region since acquired from Mexico was almost as much of a terra incognita as the peninsula of Lower California is now. As to the South country, it had been partially explored twenty-three years before and the little fur-trading settlement where the Astor fortunes were founded antedated Dr. Bishop's birth by only fifteen years.

When California was annexed by the United States, the subject of this sketch was within two years of his majority. It seems phenomenal that we should have among us a man, hearty, rugged, with the glow of health on his face and his mental qualities unimpaired, who was on the verge of manhood at a time when savages held all but small areas of the mainland between the Mississippi river and the Sierras and most of the western country bordering the sea as well. At the time of Dr. Bishop's birth the population of the United States was approaching the total made three years later of 12,866,020. The center of population was then in West Virginia. Today New York and Pennsylvania alone have more than 13,000,000 population and the whole country must have about 75,000,000. It would not be out of all reason for Dr. Bishop to hope to live long enough to see the population pass the 90,000,000 mark, exclusive of what is to be added through the annexation of foreign lands.

Dr. Bishop's life has been wholly useful. A man of marked literary facility and of sound Christian spirit and training he has written and preached for over half a century and has been identified with every rational cause of moral and religious upbuilding here. Taking a deep and vigilant interest in higher politics he has helped every movement which aimed to give Hawaii the rule of honest and capable men; and when the great political change came his pen was employed with skill and vigor in the cause of annexation. Through all the stress of his more active years he found time to make original researches in science, and it was he, we believe, who discovered the relation between the seismic outburst of Krakatoa and the brilliant red sunsets which prevailed for so long a time afterward. What astronomers know as Bishop's ring, also testifies to our venerable townsman's scientific attainments.

If the phrase were not so hackneyed it would be in keeping with the life, dignity and influence of Sereno Bishop to call him the Grand Old Man of Hawaii.

The late David Kanewai was, in his capacity of editor of the Kuokoa, a co-worker with the Advertiser staff. He was a fine type of the educated, industrious and high-minded Hawaiian. Under his direction the Kuokoa became, with one exception, the most widely circulated paper in these islands. His sudden taking off deprived his people of one who had in him the capacity to be a wise leader in public life.

#### A CRITIC OF HAWAII.

The Springfield Republican always publishes the Hawaiian case as may be seen in reading this editorial criticism of Gov. Dole's speech before the Boston Congressional Club.

Gov. Stanford B. Dole of the Hawaiian Islands was given a most cordial welcome last night by the Boston Congressional Club, and made, in response, a speech whose points are worth reproducing by way of contrast for the consideration of the public. Viewing the revolution, he said in so many words that the monarchy was overthrown and annexation was accomplished for the sake of good government in the islands; that is, it was for their benefit. Point No. 2 is that "we have given you everything we have, by being annexed, and only want in return some small appropriations for harbors and other financial aid from the government. But the second point, that they have given us all they have, is not at all consistent with his first point that they sought annexation for the benefit of the islands, and it shows that they are still trying to work the right of States for the benefit of the Hawaiians. Point No. 3 was the statement that there are 3000 Hawaiian and Portuguese voters to only 2000 white voters, and his urgent sentence in conclusion: "We demand more than any other thing recognition of the American civilization, which has made Hawaii what it is." He used the word "demand," and used it with all his force. He protested against the present political system and took implicitly the position that the whites must be supported and the native Hawaiians must be put down. Nobody asked whether the harbors and other financial aid from the Hawaiians or to the whites, and his attitude seemed to have the cordial approval of the club.

Where do the first and second points conflict? It is true that annexation was sought for the benefit of Hawaii, but it is equally true that the possession of the islands is of immense value and advantage to the United States. About \$100,000 per month accrues to the Treasury from customs dues at this port; and there is a considerable sum besides in internal revenue receipts. The largest trade San Francisco enjoys with any region beyond the borders of California, is with Hawaii. Finally, the United States owns, in these islands, the strategic key of the North Pacific where the future has so much in store.

Let it be added that while the United States got more than it expected in Hawaii, this Territory got less than it had a right to expect from the United States. It was prepared to see its labor system disturbed, but it was not prepared, in its legitimate expectation of stable government, to see its organic act so framed as to put the Americans here under a political majority of anti-American aborigines, led by carpet-baggers. That this was an error was plainly said by the leaders of Congress at a dinner given in Washington to Gov. Dole; and the same view has been taken in private conversation by the President himself. In dealing with the issue of common benefits the significance of this error must not be overlooked.

There, under these circumstances, anything unfair in the plea for Federal appropriations? Would there be under any circumstances likely to arise? Hawaii is not a colony but a Territory of the United States, with bays and harbors to improve and public buildings to erect. It has a perfect right to ask and to expect a share of the Federal bounty allotted to the country at large for public improvements. That it has got little or nothing so far is due to the obstacles placed in its way by Congress to prevent the election of a competent delegate. The Republican majority that it puts an awkward question when it asks: "Do the Hawaiian islands belong to the Hawaiians or to the whites?" The easy answer is that they belong to neither, but to the United States, which has annexed them. If it is a question of private property, here we can answer the question that over 80 per cent. of such holdings belongs to the whites.

#### THE COMING FIESTA.

The plan of the Ministerial Union that the fiesta should not be held if it leads to excesses, is one that might be used against a fourth of July celebration or any public holiday affair in which people are given a chance to enjoy themselves in their own way. Some men, out for a holiday, go to extremes in their personal conduct; but when these afflict the peace or disturb the order of the community the police have a duty to perform and they generally act with promptness. It is better to leave such things to them than to step in between the public and its rational pleasures so as to keep individuals in check. That is the spirit of the old Puritans, the most meddlesome of bigots, and it is not one for such an intelligent ministry of that of Honolulu to adopt.

At the same time the Christian public may rest assured that a fiesta in the hands of the merchants will not be planned or permitted to give a bad name to the town. What we are going to have is a big fair on American lines, with plenty of fun and merry-making, public spectacles and sports—a good thing at any time whether small like a fiesta or big like an exposition.

#### THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury, after a week's session, will make its final report today. This is the first time that Honolulu has seen the grand jury system worked out with some consideration for the taxpayers. We have had grand juries that sat for a month or six weeks and went on fishing trips every day to try and catch something for a political judge to use against Governor Dole at Washington. We have had packed grand juries which whitewashed hoodlums and grand juries that moused about in search of the pettiest offenses—but never before have we had a hard-working business-like body which, without neglecting any real duty, got through its business in a week and stood ready to go home. For this innovation Judge Robinson has the thanks of the tax-paying community.

#### THE GRAND JURY.

King Edward has bestowed a graceful compliment on an aged American woman, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, by inviting her to attend the coronation. Mrs. Johnson, as Harriet Lane, was mistress of the White House for her widower uncle, President Buchanan. In that capacity she entertained the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, on his visit to this country. Although forty-two years have passed, the British sovereign has not forgotten his fair American hostess and she, having already sailed for Europe, will be able to thank and congratulate him in person.

#### THE GRAND JURY.

Nothing shows the state of the New York beef market to more advantage than the report that Australian mutton chops, after paying duty, are retailing at a profit there.

## Golden Wedding Reminiscences of a Distinguished Citizen Who Has Seen Hawaii and Much of America.

HONOLULU of today suggests to Dr. Sereno Bishop, looking back over the many changes which have occurred since his return after receiving his education in the United States, the evolution of a city from the village which then occupied only a small portion of the plain which extends from the mountain to the sea. Dr. and Mrs. Bishop came to their island home early in 1853, so that nearly a half century has passed since they took up their life work here.

"When I returned after an absence of thirteen years," said Dr. Bishop yesterday, "I was struck by the many changes. Primarily civilization had advanced among the native Hawaiian people. They were then generally clothed, which they were not when I came. The major portion of the residents of Honolulu, however, still lived in thatched houses. In fact, the town was almost entirely composed of this kind of dwellings.

"One of the greatest changes was in the cutting through of the roads. Nuanu avenue had been opened its entire length and Fort street had been opened as a driveway. These had not previously been open. When I went away there were only the Punchbowl road, Eretania street, King street and Merchant street. This was the condition of the city in 1840. Another great change was the disappearance of the old fort, from which the street takes its name. This old fort stood where the Hackfeld building now stands, the site being, of course, larger. The casemate which has for so long been the seal of much business was not then in existence. The land there occupied considerably above the point where the Customs House now stands.

"All Government business was then conducted in the old building which now stands just waikiki of the post-office. The various offices were there, and I remember well seeing as clerks in the Finance office under Dr. Judd, Warren Goodale and Asa Thurston, fathers respectively of William Goodale of Waiolua plantation and L. A. Thurston. Charles R. Bishop was then in the Customs House as collector.

"The settled portion of the city was then substantially limited by the present Alapai and River streets and market at School street. There was hardly anything outside of those limits and the remainder was practically an open plain. Above Eretania street, on the slopes and beyond Alapai street, there was hardly a building of any nature whatever. At that time, of course, there was a small boarding school for the children of the missions at Punahou, under direction of Father Dole. This little structure alone intervened between the city and Moiliili, where about the church there were a few houses. These were all of the native thatched kind and were inhabited by the native people. The plains remained open certainly until within twenty-five years, before there was any building there of any description.

"Another feature which was noticeable was the absence of a variety of foliage. The almost universal algaroba tree was then only to be found in the gardens and yards, as it was a new comer and had not begun to spread. There were few trees and the palms were not in great variety at that time.

"We came down in the largest sailing ship of that day, the Sovereign of the Seas, arriving here in January, 1853. The ship was towed into the harbor by a long line of native people who grasped the hawser and walked along the reef. It was after this that oxen were substituted for the purpose of bringing in ships. There was a path along the reef which bound the entrance, which is a natural break in the outer reef, and along this the men and oxen walked in pulling in a ship, marching through the water. Inside the harbor we found probably 100 whaling ships of from 300 to 500 tons. These had come in with oil and were waiting to reship. Our big ship was soon surrounded by the whalers, two on each side, which began at once to transfer into her the barrels of oil for shipment to New York.

"The main business here then was the dealing with the whaling fleet, of which there were not less than 250 ships which were in the habit of calling at Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo, generally twice during a year. Their summer months they spent in the Okhotsk and Behring seas and in the Arctic ocean, taking the right whales which then were abundant in those seas. In the winter they went south or to Japan. This gave them a chance to make the year very full, for they left their oil here for reshipment and thus with refitting were enabled to put in almost the entire season at sea.

"There were very few structures of the American or European styles of architecture or building. There were a few houses of wood and stone, the latter predominating. There were several fairly commodious and handsome

#### DRILL IN THE PARK.

Boys' Brigade Give First Public Exhibition of Their Work.

The members of the Boys' Brigade, under command of Major Wilson, gave their first public exhibition drill in Union Square last evening, and acquitted themselves quite creditably. The boys marched and counter-marched and performed all the evolutions of the National Guard, with gun drill and brigade marching formation, in good order. Quite a crowd of interested spectators watched the drill, not least among the number being the usual bunch of small boys, which marched along with the brigade. Towards the close of the drill one of the three companies became rather badly mixed in executing "fours forward, fours right" order, and when the small boys began shouting, broke ranks and would have charged the crowd. However, after some effort on the part of the officers the soldiers resumed their places in line and the drill went on.

buildings occupied by the well-to-do merchants. Now there are scarcely any traces of the old buildings which were then accounted so good. I can remember only one historical building, that being the main room formerly occupied by Hackfeld & Co., at the rear of their new building. That was at that time the same condition as now. On the site of the lately destroyed Kaumakapili church there was a structure of adobe and thatch. The present Catholic Cathedral was then in existence. But, as I said, the major portion of the dwellings of the city were the thatched ones of the native people.

"The native population formed the great body of the population then seen upon the streets. They were always moving about and at work. They bore burdens upon the Hawaiian yoke or mamake, which with its load at both ends, very much resembled the method of carrying which is followed by the Chinese at present time. The men at work generally wore shirts but nothing more in the way of apparel. At that time there was scarcely a wheeled vehicle in the city. Those which were to be seen were ox carts, with occasionally a hand cart. Saddle horses were here in very small numbers. Thirteen years before when I left home there were no saddle horses, or practically none. When I returned I found that the few here were held very high, from \$75 to \$150 each. But the matter of horseback riding became such a craze that within ten years the prices of horses had fallen to from \$10 to \$50 each. In fact in 1869 one could get a very fair riding horse for from \$10 to \$15. At the time of which I speak there were no large plantations or ranches. The cattle were just beginning to multiply upon Oahu, and beef was generally obtainable where ten years before it had been very scarce indeed.

"At the time of which I am telling you the wages of the workmen of the country were very low. The rate of pay for a native worker was about 25 cents a day on the average. There were no Chinese in the country except a few traders. There were, too, a few Lascars scattered about, but they were very few. They had come here as sailors, and had remained on the islands. There were also a few Cape Verde Portuguese, who had come here in whalers and liked the place. The native people at this time had declined to about \$0.009, but were a most conspicuous element of the population. There were very few half-white people as most of those who are so well known and remembered are of a later period.

"The roads of the time were not a great improvement upon those of the earlier days, but were still very inferior to what they should have been. The principal ones were a horse trail, which led to the Pali, and Dr. Judd had extended and reconstructed that down the other side until there was a good horse trail connecting the city with the various districts on the Koolau side of the island. There was a very passable road down Ewa and Waianae way. Once while making the trip down to Waiolua, to which there was a good horse trail, I discovered that even at that early day the cattle had made great inroads into the forests of the hills, which had therefore cleared the foothills and upland pastures, even to the highest tracts. There was probably a horse trail to Waikiki, but there were only a few houses of the native dwellers there.

"The natives took to horseback riding with great facility and it is curious that as the horses became cheap and every one had his horse, the people gave up surf riding, as though their idea was to have rapid progress and they abandoned the older method for the newer one. The sport of surf riding was even disappearing when I returned though some of the outlying islands had great deal of it.

"The foreign community was when I returned much as it had been when last I was here. There were the two elements, the missionary families and the white men who were engaged in business. There was still a great deal of feeling between the two elements, but it was abating, and finally almost entirely passed away. There were a few of the older missionary families living here, making their headquarters about the Kawaiahae church settlement, but once a year there was always a gathering here for the convocation in May, when the missionaries met in the old Kawaiahae school house, which stands still at the rear of the church. Perhaps the real reason for the differences which were then so staring were that the missionaries were engaged in endeavoring to reform the deeply degraded morals of the Hawaiians, while the members of the other portion of the community were by no means seeking such an end. This created the greatest friction and there were constant clashes between the two classes, but the presence in both of good women made it possible for time effectively to abate this friction.

"When we returned we often saw the two young princes, afterwards Kamehameha IV and Kamehameha V, on the street. They were dressed with care and carried themselves with great dignity. The old missionaries had by no means lost the interest in, and were still as a body full of activity."

#### Reminder of Great Eruption of Krakatoa in the West.

When the sun went down last evening there remained in the Western sky a glow which reddened the heavens for an hour after night should have fallen. The afterglow was of the intense shading, the apex of the color scheme extending fully fifty degrees in altitude, while the spreading upon the horizon was something like the same.

The scene was witnessed by many persons attracted by the vivid light effects, and to the kamaainas there occurred at once memories of the great sky effects seen when Krakatoa, the Javanese volcano, caused such loss of life by its immense eruption in 1883, the effect being noticed here on August 27. The lights in the sky were seen very brilliantly for something like thirty days, and afterwards for nearly a year there appeared semblance of the shadows in the upper air.

The glow in the west was most intense, perhaps, about 7:15 o'clock, and remained brilliant until half past 7, fading away from about 7:45 and disappearing at 8 o'clock.

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Is a rack on which you need not suffer long.

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Sciatica, lumbago and stiff neck are forms of it.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of rheumatism. I was so I could not lift anything and my knees were so stiff I could hardly get up or down stairs. Since taking three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I have never felt a symptom of rheumatism, and I gladly recommend Hood's for this disease." Mrs. HATTIE TURNER, Bolivar, Mo.

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Neutralize the acidity of the blood, perfect digestion and excretion, and radically and permanently cure rheumatism.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

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# BOW WONGS WIN SUIT

## Election of Jan. 1, Held to Be Valid.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Judge Gear yesterday dismissed the suit of the Territory of Hawaii vs. C. K. Ai, declaring the present officers of the United Chinese Society were properly elected. This is a victory for the Bow Wongs, and the Chinese Consul's party will now appeal to the Supreme Court for relief.

The plaintiffs closed their case yesterday morning with the testimony of Lin Shin Chow and C. S. Crane, who testified that the election notices had been published in The Advertiser. All the close of plaintiff's case Judge Stillman for defendants moved for a dismissal on the ground that the meeting of the Bow Wongs held on January 1 was legal and binding, according to the plaintiff's own witnesses, though he admitted that a few unimportant details of the by-laws had been overlooked. Lorin Andrews, in reply, stated that both elections were invalid, and asked the court to order a new election. Judge Gear allowed the motion to dismiss, holding that neither of the factions had complied with the by-laws but that the election held January 1 was binding, being in accordance with the usages and customs of the past sixteen years. The court held that there was no showing that the by-laws had ever been approved by the Minister of Interior as required by law. A new election, he held, he could not order. "The evidence shows," said Judge Gear, "that the motion, 'that there were thirty or forty members of the society in 1886, and since then no new members have been regularly elected. Men have been invited to become members and have come in without any ceremonies of initiation or payment of dues. It was the custom every year for the president or secretary by his order to write a list of those who had taken part and elect officers. This was done last January."

"Only four of those who it is claimed are the only legal members of the society attended the meeting of January 31, at which the plaintiffs claim that there was a legal election. If the by-laws were in force there could not be an election with four members. It is claimed that those members, some of them having, according to their own testimony, left the society years before, were still all there of the society because they were the only ones legally elected."

"There were no objections for sixteen years to the method of election pursued in the meeting of January 1. It having been shown that the officers alleged to have been chosen on January 21 were not legally elected, and it appearing that the officers chosen on January 29, whose elections were ratified on January 29, were elected in conformity with usages and customs followed for sixteen years, the motion to dismiss the bill is granted."

### PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

The defendants indicted by the grand jury Monday were arraigned before Judge Robinson yesterday morning.

Willie Forrest and Robert Paki Keliha were indicted together for larceny. Keliha pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended. On another indictment for larceny he entered the same plea and was sent to prison for one year. Willie Forrest pleaded not guilty.

Apuan, Sequa and Daniel Ea pleaded not guilty to larceny in the second degree. They are alleged to have stolen copper fittings from the Rapid Transit Company.

John Waihaia pleaded not guilty to larceny. The same plea was entered by Joe Akana, larceny; Pedro Rodriguez, larceny; Tai Lung, larceny; Juan Ort, larceny; and Kaha, malicious injury. Kahahana pleaded guilty to larceny in the second degree and was sent to prison for ten days.

### CRIMINAL TRIAL.

In the afternoon Waihaia, charged with stealing twelve or thirteen dollars from a native woman, was tried and found guilty of larceny in the second degree. He will be sentenced this morning. Mr. Lightfoot defended at the request of the court.

### GRAND JURY'S FINAL REPORT.

The grand jury will make a final report to Judge Robinson this morning. There are six or seven cases still to be reported upon. Among those considered were the charges of murder against "Kentucky Bill" and against Kimura, charged with killing a Japanese woman named Kane at Waiwala on Sunday. Indictments will very likely be returned against both of these men, who are now in the custody of the police.

### NEW SUITS.

Henry Smith, as trustee under the will of R. W. Holt, deceased, and John Dominis Holt, Jr., yesterday brought suit against the Territory of Hawaii to establish fishing rights. The claim is made to the Ahupuaa of Kakaha, district of Waianae, Oahu.

Allen & Robinson sue Hoffman & Riley for the sum of \$319, alleged to be balance due for materials furnished for the construction of a building on Fort street between Beretania and Hotel streets. A lien is asked upon the premises for the alleged debt.

### INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Judge Humphreys granted an injunction yesterday at the instance of Annie W. Akong to restrain Rudolph Duncan from breaking, tearing or otherwise injuring a cottage and fence upon the west side of Kalili road. She claims the land by virtue of a lease from the Bishop estate. The case was in the Police Court yesterday.

### COURT NOTES.

An answer making general denial has been filed in the case of Solomon Kanai vs. Territory of Hawaii; action to es-

# A STRANGER'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE ISLAND OF OAHU

(Correspondence of Hartford Courant.)

Honolulu, H. I., March 1.—We celebrated Washington's Birthday by going to Waiwala. Why this seemed a patriotic proceeding I do not know—perhaps, like the old conundrum, because they both begin with a W, but it was very successful, and I advise you to try it next year. You will think more of Washington than ever, as having had the wisdom to invent a country that had the wisdom to acquire the islands (it sounds like the House that Jack built) that you may have the wisdom to come and revel in these beauties and feel that they belong to you. For this pride of possession is quite reason enough for annexation, as you will agree when you experience it. It is three hours on the train to Waiwala—and I am unkind enough to hope that this simple statement comes as a shock to your minds, for had you supposed this island was big enough to have a railroad of its own? Yes, indeed, an excellent little one, running half way around the island, sixty miles to Kahuku, and to reward you for the diligent study I have made of the Hawaiian Annual, let me inform you that Oahu contains 699 square miles and 58,000 inhabitants (not counting your correspondent), that it is nearly seventy miles long, encircled with mountains from tip to tip as the crow flies and is not the biggest of the Hawaiian group by any means. So hereafter, please treat us with proper respect.

### FLORID DESCRIPTION.

Now it may be that some of you have felt inclined to criticize these letters—supposing the Courant has done me the honor to print them—as entirely too florid in language. If that is the case, let me call your attention to the following description taken from the little folder that advertises the Oahu Railway and Land Company. Of course we all know that there is a special dictionary of adjectives compiled for the use of the folder fraternity, but surely the ordinary literary imagination staggers before this:

"The route of the Oahu Railway is through a panorama of exquisite beauty and scenic variety. Vivid vistas of verdure, flashing expanses of sea, and towering grandeur of hills succeed each other and at times intermingling with thrilling effect. Leaving Honolulu, the train dashes, embowered in verdant groves of algaroba and fields of growing rice. On the left the sea heaves in tropic content. On the right mountains lift their heads toward the sky, their traditional frown softened by the radiance that lights their crests. Melodious by enchanting distance, they form a fitting background to sloping fields of waving cane."

### BEAUTY GENUINE.

There is more of the same sort, and after this it seems impossible for a modest amateur to say anything about the journey to Waiwala. And yet it is a trip that lives in one's memory—a succession of brilliant and beautiful scenes. As we skirted along the coast, the ocean on one hand and the great range of mountains with their infinite variety of shape and coloring on the other, first came the rice fields, all measured neatly into squares and in all stages of cultivation—here the rich black mud with bare legged Japanese ploughing by means of those strange, misshapen, patient water buffaloes—and then the stouping figures with their straw tea-tray hats, deftly planting the tiny tufts of rice—one has seen it so often in Japanese pictures—and then the quiet patches of water, mirroring the blue sky and white clouds with slender spears of green cutting straight lines across, and so on with a gradual thickening of color till the fields looked like stretches of spring-green velvet.

### PEARL HARBOR.

Then there was Pearl Harbor, spreading its three blue lochs to ripple in the sun and wind, like a gigantic clover leaf with a narrow channel to the sea for a stem. Here is to be one of our chief advantages in annexation—a mid-Pacific naval station, for this sheltered harbor is large enough and deep enough to float all our navy and one or two others, and may be of incalculable advantage to us in those mythical future days when the Yellow Terror is to overrun the earth. By and by you say to yourself—what a glad field of corn! And then you are glad you did not make the comment aloud, for you realize that this is young sugar cane and that you are coming to the great Ewa plantation that is famous in sugar circles for its phenomenal yield. And no wonder, for here are miles after miles of cane, stretching in a great carpet of bright light green to the foot of the purple mountains. It is all grown by irrigation—black clouds of smoke mark the pumping stations for the artesian wells, and all the field work is done by Japanese who work for their own profit as well as the company's, reaping their land, their tools, their cane tops in true socialistic style, and selling the cane they raise at the mill. After the Ewa plantation came the Waiwala hills that one has admired so long from a distance; closer acquaintance does but increase one's good opinion, for these great pointed ranges that catch the clouds on their sharp peaks are cut into all sorts of strange shapes by the fierce rains that sweep over their crests. Hundreds of steep walled valleys run up their sides, and as we creep slowly along on a narrow ledge where the great mass meets the sea, a

tabish fishing rights. An answer was filed yesterday in the case of Kaehu et al. vs. Kapahi et al., disclaiming title to land described as lot 1, and claiming to own in fee simple lot 3, Kula land. Josephine da Costa has resigned as guardian of the da Costa minors because she was unable to procure a surety on her bond, and has asked the appointment of M. G. Silva in her place. Superintendent Boyd has filed a notice to W. H. Pain to produce the letter from J. A. Hassinger, chief clerk of the Interior Department, giving the Hawaiian Tramways Co. a right to lay a girder on King street, as alleged in the answer. Judge Humphreys heard the case of Cummings vs. Markham yesterday. Argument was not concluded when court adjourned.

wonderful part dashes below us till the windows of the car are wet with the fall spray.

### WAIWALA.

Waiwala is right around the corner, looking to the north, a great sugar plantation filling the fertile plain between the mountains and the sea. Some lover of his kind has built a comfortable little hotel here, with the low, spreading roofs and broad verandas of the country. A little lawn with two graceful coconut palms to give it elegance, a curved bridge over a little river, where two native native canoes float in the shade of algaroba trees—a sand bank and then a crescent of white sand and a point of black rocks, with miles of surf curving and foaming and wetting over the coral reef in vain attempts to sweep us out of its path from pole to pole. If you can possibly keep awake in the soft, warm air, you will, of course, do the intelligent thing, and go to see the sugar mill near by, for sugar making is the great industry of the islands. Has not an indigenous Mr. Dooley remarked, in view of recent political disturbances, that even the natives raise cane? You drive through fields that present a progressive object lesson in the cultivation of the staple, from the burned over black earth where steam plows are hard at work, up through all the waving, silver blossomed growth, to groups of bamboo-like stalks ready for the knife. The great pile of mill buildings, with its chimneys, stands in the focus of converging railroad lines that wind over the whole plantation to gather in the cane and about it are gathered its machine and blacksmith shops, its school and hospital and church and store, for each estate is a self-supporting little community, with the white-washed cottages of the Japanese laborers dotted in little groups up and down the twenty miles of fields, and great cattle ranges for the production of beef stretching up into the mountains.

### SUGAR MILL.

As for the mill itself, how shall the feminine mind dare attempt any description of that huge mass of machinery that seems almost infinite in its power and wisdom? From the moment great belts with iron teeth seize the freshly cut stalks from the little cars and fling it into a moving trough that lifts it steadily into the mill, until the last, drip, drip, drip of sugar comes pouring into bags through a series of rollers, no human hand touches the material and no one can hardly believe that any merely human brain has had anything to do with the wonderful process. It is certainly the most intelligent machine I have ever met.

You wonder what it confines itself exclusively to making sugar, for it seems so omniscient you are sure it is quite capable—if it rearranged a few screws and levers—of turning out a navy, a troupeau, or a perfected scheme of colonial government. Here is a great industrial feeding itself relentlessly with the helpless greed of a rolling mill, crushing the pulp until the last minute drop of juice has been extracted and sent rushing off on its long journey among the steam pipes, while with an economy truly gratifying to the Yankee conscience, the dry chaff is deftly sent back to feed the rollers, to provide fuel for the roaring fire under the great boilers.

You follow that hot stream of sweet water through processes that produce a stupefying effect on your brain. You feel yourself commencing to granulate long before you are aware of it, and grains beginning to be apparent. Here it is cut with lime to remove the acids, there boiled in great vats, over and over—then passed on through huge evaporators where the water is separated from the molasses and sent off to the long bodies of cane into a kitchen. Some one murmurs in your ear statistics about fertilizers and tons and gallons and per cents, and centrifugal processes, and gradually you observe that the syrup is thickening and darkening and granulating, until by what makes you feel as if you were in a very hot water is turned into a good bag full of soft brown sugar. It is very wonderful, but not, perhaps, very appetizing. There are moments when you doubt if you will ever put sugar on your oatmeal again, but you change your mind when they give you a bit to taste before the bag is sewed up. It is very hot and sticky and sweet in a sugar mill, and there are a few impassive, uninteresting Japanese standing about, apparently for the pleasure of watching the wheels go round, for the machinery knows its own business far too well to need assistance of any sort. In fact, the whole process seems so contemptuous of mere human effort that you feel it is impertinent to try to understand it, even, and so decide that the next time you visit the Hallidays and Rollos' mother puts a lump of sugar into his cambrie tea, you will compare the taste with the sugar in the fact that you have been to Waiwala, for after all, it is much more comfortable to let men explain things.

### OTHER PLEASURES.

But there are other pleasures besides mechanical ones at Waiwala. You can wander for hours along the beach watching a surf that curls into translucent blue combs instead of our Atlantic green ones—you can pick up shells and fragments of shells, pink, white and purple, that seem to have drifted here from New England mantel pieces. You can watch chestnut brown native men diving for drift wood in the (Continued on Page 8.)

### The Planters' Monthly.

The Planters' Monthly is out with the following table of contents:

Notes on current topics.  
New sugar refinery proposed.  
Concerning road making.  
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.  
Fuel oil for bagasse furnaces.  
Oil for roads.  
The German sugar syndicates.  
Sisal hemp in Queensland.  
A natural enemy of the sugar cane beetle in Queensland.  
Finances in Japan.  
Jamaica banana trade.  
Prevention of bush fires.  
The sugar industry in Cuba.  
Cuban sugar competition.  
Cuba's idea of reciprocity.  
To cheapen sugar manufacture.  
The end of the bounties.

# THOUGHT MURDER HAD BEEN DONE

## Unknown Chinaman Who Fell Unconscious Upon Sidewalk, Died in Hospital.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

An unknown Chinaman who dropped suddenly on the sidewalk on King street near Liliha, about 8:30 o'clock last evening, died half an hour later in the Queen's Hospital, Dr. Wood certifying that the man came to his death by hemorrhage.

At the hour mentioned the Chinaman was seen to totter, and then fall prone upon the sidewalk. Police Officer Devauchelle, who was in the vicinity, went to his assistance, and found blood issuing from his mouth. At first the officer thought that foul play was responsible for the man's condition, although there were no signs of violence. He sent in a call for the patrol wagon and the unconscious man was taken to the hospital. He gasped through 15 minutes more of life, without regaining consciousness, a second hemorrhage occurring while the hospital attendants were working over him. The last attack was fatal and life was soon extinct.

The man was apparently about 25 years of age, but there were no means of identifying him, nothing being found in his pockets which led to an inkling of his name, business or residence. Although there were no signs of violence, it was thought that another murder had been done, and opera house patrons were much interested in the movements of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who was enjoying the play, when called away by a detective to investigate the case.

# P. C. JONES IN WASHINGTON

## What He Has to Say About Political Conditions Here.

The Washington Post of April 30 says:

"I am a P. G.," Mr. Peter C. Jones of Honolulu said laughingly to a party of friends last night at the Raleigh Hotel. "You men who are not acquainted with the inside history of Hawaii, for the last ten years probably do not know what a P. G. is. Well, it is the meanest name that Queen Liliuokalani and her supporters can call anybody, and is applied to all persons who supported the provisional government and prevented the restoration of the monarchy."

"For two months I was the minister of finance in Queen Liliuokalani's cabinet. But it wasn't her fault that I was there. She didn't let me do anything. I was just a figurehead. I had to be there to make the cabinet look like a cabinet, and five days later I became minister of finance under the provisional government, with President Sanford B. Dole at its head."

"It was with many misgivings that I accepted the position under the new government. I was asked to become minister of finance before breakfast the morning of January 17, 1893, and asked for a few hours' time to think the matter over. When I asked my wife what I should do she urged me to accept the office, and said that she thought it was my duty to do it."

"But do you realize what it means if we fail?" I interposed. "If this new form of government should not stand for a few years, for every cent of our property would be confiscated." This statement did not seem to frighten her any, and she still insisted that I accept the position. Of course, everything turned out all right, but the outlook was pretty gloomy at first."

"No man in Hawaii is as much respected by the conservative citizens as Gov. Dole. All the opposition to him has been produced by a lot of carping baggers who came to Hawaii lately and are anxious to get into office. The fight made on him was prompted by politics alone."

Mr. Jones has been a resident of Hawaii for forty-five years, and is vice president of the Bank of Hawaii, and came to Washington with Mr. W. R. Castle, of Honolulu, and several other friends, to attend the Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution.

### ADD UP THE GAINS.

The virtue of one dose is so small you can't see any change. But add together all the little virtues from all the little doses and the effect is very marked.

In consumption, as in other cases, the results secured from continued treatment with Scott's Emulsion come from the accumulation of many small gains. A little gain in strength each day—a little gain in weight each day—if continued for weeks, amounts to something.

The fact that Scott's Emulsion can be taken for so long a time without the slightest inconvenience is greatly in its favor as a medicine for consumptives. Such a medicine gives itself time to do good.

It makes new flesh and strengthens the lungs.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

### Nothing But Quotations.

An amusing incident occurred a few evenings ago in front of the Hawaiian Opera House after the performance of "Julius Caesar," when a lady, fashionably dressed and apparently belonging to the upper ten, remarked: "Oh, I just dote on Ward and think he is grand, but Julius Caesar seems to be composed of nothing but quotations."

# NEW HYMN BOOK FOR HAWAIIANS

## The Leo Hoonani, the Newest Compilation, Will Soon Be Distributed.

"Leo Hoonani," or the "Voice of Praise," the newest edition of hymns with Hawaiian verses attached, has just been received by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association from Gunther & Co., the New York Publishers. The publication contains 215 hymns, the last one in the book, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," being the only one published in English. The compilation is the collaborative work of Theodore Richards and Miss Ella H. Paris. The preface, written by Theodore Richards, is as follows:

The "Leo Hoonani" is submitted as a compilation merely as far as the tunes are concerned. The aim has been to avoid the use of tunes which have not been proven and found useful here and on the mainland. It was necessary to get permission from the owners of the copyrights to include them in our book, and grateful acknowledgment is hereby made for the gracious way this permission was almost universally accorded by publishers, owners and authors.

In the matter of the hymns, old sources have been drawn on very largely. The compiler would gladly pay his tribute of respect to the poetic genius and lofty devotion of "Father" Lyons, whose "Himani Hawaii" and "Hoku Ao Nani" have enriched and helped to establish the Hawaiian language with an influence second only perhaps to the Sacred Word. Many of the old tunes and other new ones are herein introduced to assist in preserving hymns whose musical setting has been well-nigh lost.

Notwithstanding the excellence of the material already at hand, this book would not have been attempted had it not been for the opportunity afforded to present to the Hawaiian churches new hymns with their tunes which have been powerful in the upbuilding of the kingdom of Christ in other places. The young people have already used these in the English language; now comes the opportunity for the young and old in the churches to unite where previously there has been too much separation.

As to the translation of the new hymns, it is hard to see how this book could have been issued without the aid of Miss Ella H. Paris. Wherever the pseudonym "Hualalai" appears (and it will be seen many times over some of the most beautiful hymns ever sung in the Hawaiian tongue) there is the work of Miss Paris, which has extended over many months. In consideration of the ratio of the work she has done to that of the entire work, she might well be called the editor, notwithstanding the fact that her work was not extended to the selection of the tunes. Let "Hualalai" stand in the minds of Hawaiian youth for all that is beautiful and elevating in the noble mountain under whose shadow and inspiration Miss Paris has written.

The many friends and pupils of the late Dr. Hyde will be glad to find his work represented in the songs which have never yet been printed with the music.

Many of the songs prepared for male choruses have been translated by Mr. Joseph Kalaina, and there will appear other excellent songs from his pen.

In conclusion the editor commends this book to the Hawaiian churches in the name and to the honor of our Master.

### THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

Unrecognized Canvassers Mislead Advertisers on June Program.

Senator Clarence Crabbe, as secretary of the Jockey Club, and the executive committee of that organization are hard on the trail of certain individuals who have been canvassing the town for advertisements in the Jockey Club program, using Mr. Crabbe's name to conjure with and claiming theirs as the official program.

Mr. Crabbe states that no one not bearing his official signature as credentials is empowered to solicit for the official program and that particular pains will be taken not to acquaint them with the entries for the races. The only accredited persons handling the program are Clarence Crabbe, Allan Dunn and the latter's agent, Frederick Scott. The Jockey Club are not responsible in any manner for other agents or their programs, and where the term official program is falsely used prosecution is likely to follow.

### MRS. HEEN DEAD.

Wife of Well Known Merchant Dies Unexpectedly.

Mrs. H. A. Heen of Emma street, died last night at 11:45, after a long period of illness. At her bedside when she breathed her last were her husband and two sons, Will and Moses. Her death was entirely unexpected.

Mrs. Heen was born at Honokawili, Maui, March 19, 1859. Her husband, the well-known Chinese merchant, and tea children survive her. The eldest, Harry, is traveling in China; one is at school in San Francisco; three are attending school at Punahou and two girls are at St. Andrew's Priory. H. H. Williams has taken the body in charge, but the date of the funeral has not been decided on yet.

### WHOOPING COUGH.

A woman who has had experience with this disease, tells how to prevent any dangerous consequences from it. She says: Our three children took whooping cough last summer, our baby boy being only three months old, and owing to our giving them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, they lost none of their plumpness and came out in much better health than other children whose parents did not use this remedy. Our oldest little girl would call lustily for cough syrup between whoops—Jessie Pinkney Hall, Springfield, Ala., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Officers Renner and McDuffy were out raiding gambling Chinamen last night.

# Weak Nerves

Are you ever nervous? Do you have weak nights, suffer from depression, and often feel discouraged? It's a terrible life to lead. Don't suffer in this way any more. Get strong and well.



Follow the advice of Mrs. Thomas Fritshard, of Adelaide, South Australia. She sends us her photograph and says: "I had a terrible illness which left my nerves all unstrung. I had severe headaches, indigestion, sleeplessness, and my nerves were just as weak as they could be. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla and I began to improve at once. My appetite returned, my digestion improved, and my nerves became strong and steady."

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Use Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. These are purely vegetable pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

# Five Beautiful AND USEFUL Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1926. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

# W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED,  
83-85-87 King Street, Honolulu.

# Our Soda Water

GINGER ALE, CREAM SODA, KOMEL, ROOT BEER, Etc.,

Is sweetened by the use of pure cane sugar. We use no cheap substitute, ONE REASON WHY our beverages are the best and the most popular.

Prompt delivery anywhere and everywhere in the city and Wai-iki.

# Consolidated Soda Water Works COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Main 71.  
Works 601 Fort street.

Keli, a native, was sentenced to prison for 30 days by Judge Robinson yesterday on a charge of larceny in the second degree.



## WORK ON OIL TANKS Foundations for the First Ready.

Work upon the great iron tanks which will serve as the storage reservoirs for the fuel oil which it is expected will begin to arrive here within the next four or five months, is now so well along that the leveling of the sites for them has been undertaken. Men are now employed in clearing off the foundation which will be used for the first of the pair of great tanks which are to be put up by the Pacific company.

As at present planned there will be five tanks, with an aggregate capacity of close to 185,000 barrels of oil. Three of these will be the property of the Union Oil Company, which will supply the plantations further down the railroad line, and the other will belong to the Pacific Company, that in which Captain Matson and John A. Buck are so heavily interested. The Union Company's tanks will be of 37,000 barrels capacity each, while those of the Pacific will be only 35,000 barrels. The iron for the first one of the Union Company's reservoirs is now here, having been received on the last ship, and information is at hand that the iron for the others is on the way, in the cargo of the next Hawaiian-American ship to touch at this port.

The tanks of the Pacific Company are being built here, by the Honolulu Iron Works, and will be completed as soon as possible. The floor for the first tank will be ready for putting together within the next month, and once construction is begun, there will be no delay in getting the tankage up and ready for the connections. The work of actual construction is to be done by the oil companies themselves, as the iron company has contracts for the construction alone. This will prove not a matter of great moment, as there is plenty of skilled labor ready to take up the tank.

The tanks will be situated at Iwilei, on the Sumner Island side, at the corner of the roads which meet in front of the Metropolitan Meat Company's establishment. There will be only sufficient space between the tanks to enable the companies to guard against fire, and the entire park of storage capacity will be facing the city. The tanks each will be in the neighborhood of 100 feet in diameter, and between 25 and 30 feet high. These will be connected with the railroad docks by a pipe line of four inches diameter, which will convey the oil to the tanks in the case of the unloading of the steamer carrying vessel, and then will carry the oil back to the docks, in the event of the necessity for supplying a ship with fuel.

The distribution of oil among the plantations will be carried on by means of a railroad tank car line according to the present outlook. There are some negotiations looking to the carrying of the oil from the tanks of the Pacific Company to the Honolulu Plantation Company by means of oil scows, similar to those which may be used in the transfer of the oil to a liner lying in the bay. The tank cars will be of the same form as those which are now running in the United States, the only difference being the size. The tanks will be shipped here and placed upon ordinary cars or car frames, of the O. R. & L. Co., within the four months following.

The tank steamer and barge of the Union Oil Company, which are at the Honolulu Iron Works of San Francisco, are almost ready for service and will be sent here on the very first run. The tanks for the storage of oil at Kihel Plantation are now completed, and the workmen are engaged upon the tanks for Spreckelsville, Haiku, and Paia. These will be dispatched as soon as they are ready, and will be supplied with oil as soon as the ships may make their first trip. The Pacific Company, which is now having the Marion Chilcott of the Matson line of sailers, converted into an oil carrier, expects the work to be finished within three months, and then the first supply of the fuel will be dispatched to Maui, while another ship is to be reconstructed for the addition to the line.

Work upon the setting up of the tanks will not be commenced according to the present outlook much before the end of June, though the floors may be laid. The iron all will be on the ground by that time and the work will be pushed to rapid completion. Pending the coming of the fuel some extensive experiments are being made with burners for the oil, and there will be in readiness, upon the completion of the storage and transportation plans for the introduction of the new order of things upon the plantations of this island and Maui at least.

### OLD SEA DOG.

Appointed a Road Viewer, and Turns Out to Be a Good One.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—(Rear Admiral Goo, Brown, U. S. A., retired, is now posing as a road viewer, and is a good one. Recently he wandered into the County Auditor's office, where he met Commissioner McGreggor, who remarked: "Out of work?"

"Yes," responded the Rear Admiral, "and looking for a job."

"Then I'll have you appointed a road viewer," and the Commissioner was as good as his word, and the Rear Admiral soon found himself a member of a Road Viewing Board, with Archibald Hanna and Peter Blank, horny-handed farmers, as his compatriots.

"I'm glad I was appointed," said the Rear Admiral. "You see, there was a question of water involved, and I ought to know something about water. Besides, there is a little friction, and we'll have to settle that. I think these road questions of grave importance, because they involve friendships. They ought to be settled amicably, and that's what we are trying to do."

The old sea dog is said to show admirable tact in dealing with the vexatious question, and is adding to his reputation as a seaman, diplomat and story-teller additional honors by his services in road making.

## ARTIST YARDLEY LEAVES ON S. S. ALAMEDA



Ralph Yardley, Famous Throughout the Territory as the Advertiser's Special Artist.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

RALPH YARDLEY, the eminent young cartoonist, whose work, for two years past, has been a conspicuous feature of this journal, leaves for the Coast on today's Alameda. Mr. Yardley came here on the 10th of May, 1900, from the art staff of the San Francisco Chronicle. He was then 21 years old. Born in Stockton, Cal., and educated in its public schools, he took a course at the Hopkins Art Institute, which he supplemented by studies at Partington's Pen and Ink School. His first employment was on the Examiner, from which, after a rest of a few weeks, he went to the Chronicle. His work on both papers was of a routine sort. He had never made cartoons, but was put at that work on The Advertiser with results which

every newspaper reader in this Territory knows. His fame went back to the Coast from here, where he is accounted one of the most promising of the younger school of cartoonists.

Yardley's first sketches for the Advertiser were of the two men who were arraigned in court on the charge of blowing up a part of Consul Canavaro's house. His first cartoon was that of Testa at the political Pali, summoning his followers to jump over with him. His most famous cartoons were those of women who tried to make capital by visiting and describing Iwilei, the "Noble Army of Reform," "Gear Practicing at the Bar," "The Branded Judge" and "McSwillegan."

Mr. Yardley will spend some time at his home in California and after that may enter an art school in New York.

## An Old Man Succumbs In King Street Restaurant.

AN aged Portuguese, Frank Robello, entered a Chinese restaurant on the makai side of King street, near Nuuanu street, about 7:30 o'clock last night and ordered a meal.

The meal was served and partaken of and Robello was raising a cup of tea to his lips when he fell from his chair and lay stretched out on the floor of the eating house, apparently dead.

The Chinese employees were greatly alarmed and ran into the street shrieking excitedly that a man was made in their place. Captain Parker, who happened to be near by, went into the restaurant and examined the man, whom he found to be quite dead and foaming at the mouth. He immediately telephoned for the patrol wagon and the body was taken to the police station and thence to the morgue, where an autopsy was held.

A coroner's jury was empaneled by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and viewed the remains, adjourning until today, when the inquest will be held.

Deceased was a well known character on the streets of Honolulu and was a little, stoop-shouldered man of over 60. He was subject to spells of intemperance and his name appears at intervals on the Police Court dockets of the past. His residence was in Pauoa Valley, where he owned considerable property and raised hogs, in which commodity he took great pleasure in dealing.

He is said to have been subject to epileptic fits and his death was probably due to this cause.

### NATURAL CAUSES.

Coroner's Jury Finds That Antonio Robello Just Died.

An inquest was held last night on the body of Antonio Robello, the man who dropped dead in a King street restaurant on Tuesday evening. The jury, which consisted of S. P. Burningham, G. H. Pecht, C. Fridman, R. M. Ramat, D. K. Brown and S. Chillingworth, Jr., returned the following verdict:

"That the said Antonio Robello came to his death in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1902, from natural causes, due to the habitual use of alcoholic liquors."

### Real Estate Transactions.

May 15.—J. Kumakahiapo to Hanu (K) et al., D. por R. P. 4462 Kul. 5597 Auwalolimu, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$120.

J. K. Naone to Sarah K. Ke. D., R. P. 1904 & por R. P. 2250 Kul. 855, Pauoa, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

Julia Pelewahine to Sarah K. Ke. D., 1-3 Int in R. P. 1905 Kul. 6024, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

Wm. C. Achi & wt to Wm. R. Campbell, D. lots 3 & 4 blk 7 Kapiolani tract, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1000.

T. Schlemmer & hsb to Allen & Robinson Ltd., D. lots 20 & 21, blk 11, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1200.

A Japanese from California is canvassing Iwilei for Japanese laborers to be needed in the California orchards. He says that last year growers were compelled to hire men at \$1.75 to \$2 per day.

## Site Next to Young Building to Be Used.

Articles of Incorporation of the Capital Building Company were filed yesterday with Treasurer Wright.

The object of the new corporation is to acquire and take over from John J. Egan and Philip F. Frear the leases of premises on the makai side of Hotel street in Honolulu, lying between the Young building and the premises of the Y. M. C. A., and to construct thereon for the purpose of leasing or otherwise dealing with said property.

The corporation also has the right to deal in real estate, machinery, vehicles, stores, warehouses, merchandise, etc.

The capital stock is given as \$30,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. Upon paying \$5750 into the corporation, and conveying the lease to the above mentioned property, Philip Frear and John J. Egan are to receive all the capital stock of the company. This stock is to be divided by agreement as follows: John J. Egan, president, four shares; Philip F. Frear, treasurer, 100 shares; Bertram F. Boyden, secretary, one share. These with the following constitute the board of directors: Walter F. Dillingham, one share; Susan M. Frear, forty-nine shares; Julia B. Egan, 145 shares.

### BY THE ARMS.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 4.—Private C. C. Brewer of Hawkins county, returning home from service in the island of Samar, Philippines, served in a company of the Ninth Infantry, direct under General Smith for six months, and was on the island when General Smith issued the order to kill all horses and cows, burn all houses and kill all men, women and children who ran from the soldiers.

"Of course, this was about the same as ordering the soldiers to kill every one, as there were very few, especially women and children, who would not run," said Private Brewer. "The order caused considerable dissatisfaction among the men, as it made them feel like murderers to shoot down defenseless women and children, but after the massacre of the men of Company C, Ninth Regiment, the boys became revengeful. Forty-six soldiers were killed in that massacre, and 189 insurgents. The cook of the company killed 16 with a cleaver, and one fellow killed 16 with a baseball bat. He came back on the same vessel with me, and still had his bloody bat as a souvenir."

In answer to a question, Private Brewer said he saw many cases of the "water cure" punishment, and said it was extremely brutal.

Private Brewer declared that the practice was exceedingly common, and was more terrible than the old practice of hanging by the thumbs. He saw a woman, the wife of an insurgent leader, hanged by the arms all night to make her tell where her husband was. She was suspended six hours, and then given time to rest. Finally after hours of suffering, she told where her husband was and was released. "I was glad to get away," said Private Brewer. "I would not take anything for my experience, but I don't want to try it again."

## BREWERY'S DEFENCE Beer Makers Say They Do Not Fear.

WHILE the temperance people are busily engaged in drawing up the lines for their battle against the Honolulu brewery, there is in the ranks of the brewery people no feeling of danger, but instead one of confidence. Whatever the result, the fight will be a hard one and the brewery people have their battle ground chosen.

The fight will be upon the interpretation of the law of 1887, which granted the right to license a brewery. In the law occurs the clause "for a term of fifteen years." It is upon this that the Anti-Saloon League depends for its victory, but that point is the very one which gives to the brewery folk their confidence in the outcome of the struggle when it comes. The reading which they have and which makes them sure of success, is that there shall be a license for fifteen years under that law, if the builders of the brewery ask for it. This, it is contended, was meant by the man who drew the bill, as a member of the Legislature, to protect the brewery, as, if it held a license for fifteen years, there could be no interference with vested rights by any authority.

The next clause prescribes the amount of license which shall be paid for each year that the license shall be issued, and it is under that clause that the brewery today has its license which grants it certain rights for one year. The contention of the men interested in the brewery is that they have the right to take out a fifteen years' license if they wish, for the law simply gave the Minister the privilege of issuing the license for that period, or for one year if the licensee preferred, and so they claim there is no ground for the fight against them. Manager Hocking of the brewery said yesterday afternoon:

"It is very hard for me to discover just what the enemies of the brewery are after. They cannot hope to close the brewery within sixty days; that would be good fighting time, and within that time the license of the Primo saloons will expire, and according to the decree of Judge Estee they may not be renewed. The fight then becomes one simply against the local institution, for the foreign beers will be imported and they cannot stop them or their sale either."

"In effect it becomes a matter like sending around of a petition asking for the closing of such firms as Hackfeld & Company, Peacock & Company or Shaefer & Company. Those firms import liquors and sell them. Some of the firms have saloons at which there is liquor retailed. The brewery does not do that, for it does not own a single saloon or the license for one of the saloons. The law will close more than a score of Primo saloons in its course, within two months, and after that time the brewery will have to struggle for any share of the business of the city and islands. There will be no gain for temperance by the closing of the brewery, for the beer will be imported from the mainland and sold in the saloons against which no such fight is being made. These will not be interfered with according to the outlook, so that you see the fight gets down to one against us pure and simple."

"I was not surprised to see the names of the Rev. Mr. Westervelt, the Rev. Mr. Rice and Mr. Richards as making the fight against us, for they are of course doing what their people expect of them, but I was very much surprised to see the name of Mr. Bowen, for he is a business man who should be able to see the inconsistency of such a struggle against us. It seems rather queer to find the Anti-Saloon League fighting hand in glove with the sellers of hard liquors, and saloons which are in the center of town and from which the greater amount of whisky is sold. Yet that is the very condition as it now stands. If the brewery can be closed the profits will go outside the Territory and to the owners of saloons who import beer from the mainland."

"We maintain and have the evidence of the police department to prove it for us that there is very much less drunkenness where the people have beer and do not have to go up town and drink hard liquor, if they do get into the saloons. Here the people get the glass of beer that they want and go home and to bed, while if they have to go up town and visit some of the saloons they will take more than one or two drinks, and their condition is the worse for it."

"We are satisfied that the Government will protect its own licenses and are not allowing such matters to trouble us. We will make a hard fight before we give up, however, and will make it possible for the people to see just what is to be accomplished for the good of the people and what for the saloonkeepers, by the closing down of the brewery."

### SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I have been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for fourteen years," says Josh Edgar, of Germantown, Cal., U. S. A. "I was able to be around but constantly suffered. I tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured, and I am happy to say it has not since returned." Why not use this liniment and get well? It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

### Footed Fish.

Inspector Berendt of the fishmarket came across a four-footed fish yesterday of a bright red color. The fish has been preserved and will be handed over to the servants of the Albatross when she returns from her Hawaiian Island cruise.

## SAVE YOUR HAIR With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Anti-Itch, R. T. Jones & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., So. African Dispensary, Ltd., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FOTTER CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

## A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,  
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SURREYS,  
BUGGIES,  
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Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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## 5 MINUTE ICES

The most delicious water ices, frozen fruits and ice cream made in FIVE MINUTES when you have

## THE WONDER Ice Cream Freezer

It is hardly necessary to remind you of warm weather delicacies now, for your thoughts will naturally turn that way, but we want you to see this freezer. Easy tripple motion and very economical with ice, all sizes. On display in our show window at the new store.

## E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

New Building, Corner Fort and King Streets.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
PERU	MAY 24	AMERICA MARU	MAY 20
COPTIC	JUNE 3	PEKING	MAY 23
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	GALIC	JUNE 7
PEKING	JUNE 19	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 13
GALIC	JUNE 23	CHINA	JUNE 21
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 25	DORIC	JUNE 28
CHINA	JULY 5	NIIPPON MARU	JULY 2
DORIC	JULY 15	PERU	JULY 14
NIIPPON MARU	JULY 21	COPTIC	JULY 25
PERU	AUG. 8	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 2
COPTIC	AUG. 16	PEKING	AUG. 11
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 23	GALIC	AUG. 20
		HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 26

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

## H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

## ARRIVED

Wednesday, May 19.  
 Steamer Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, at 11:45 a. m., with 7000 bags of sugar.  
 Steamer Mikahala, Gregory, from Honolulu, at 11:45 a. m., with 4425 bags of sugar, 150 bundles hides, 13 barrels of bottles, 25 packages of sundries.  
 Steamer Lohua, Napala, from Honolulu, at 11:45 a. m.

Thursday, May 20.

Steamer Helene, Nicholson, from Honolulu, at 6 a. m.  
 Arr. bk. Olympic, Evans, 19 days from San Francisco, at 11:20 a. m.  
 Arr. schr. Ariel, Anderson, from Makahala, at anchor off port.  
 Arr. bk. Mohican, Kelly, 22 days from San Francisco, at 4 p. m.  
 Steamer Lady, Moke, from Koolau ports, at 3 a. m.

## DEPARTED

Tuesday, May 19.  
 Steamer W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.  
 Steamer Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.  
 Steamer Kinu, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.  
 Steamer James Makee, Tulett, for Kilauea, Hawaii, Kailiwal, Koloa and Arahola, at 4 p. m.  
 Steamer Wailalele, Piltz, for Ahukini, at 4 p. m.  
 Steamer Nosa, Pederson, for Kaunapali, Lahaina, Honolulu and Kailiwal, at 5 p. m.  
 Steamer Kaili, Bruhn, for Kailua and Punaluu, at 5 p. m.  
 Steamer Malolo, Key, for Hanalei and Kailiwal, at 8:35 a. m.  
 Steamer Kawailani, Moses, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, May 20.

Steamer Lohua, Napala, for Maui and Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.  
 Arr. schr. Otella Pederson, Hanson, for Port Townsend, about noon.  
 Steamer Kawailani, Moses, for Koolau ports, at 9 a. m.  
 S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.

## DEPARTED

Steamer Mikahala, Gregory, for Elele, Makaweli, Waima and Kekaha, at 5 p. m.  
 Steamer Nihau, Thompson, for Honolulu, at 5 p. m.  
 Arr. schr. Ariel, Anderson, for Port Townsend, in ballast, at 6:30 p. m.

## DUE TODAY

S. S. America Maru, going, from the Orient.  
 S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, from San Francisco.  
 Steamer Mauna Loa, from Kona ports.  
 Steamer Kaili, from Punaluu.  
 Steamer James Makee, from Hanalei.

## Shipping Notes

The Kinu is expected to sail for San Francisco about the end of July.  
 Divers are cleaning the bottom of the ship Dirigo, which is thickly encrusted with marine growth.

The ship Acme has about 45,000 bags of sugar aboard, and will leave for New York with about 96,000 bags in her hold.  
 Sulphuric, nitric and other acids will be received for transportation by the Wilder Steamship Company until further notice.

The S. S. Alaskan left Hilo with 11,000 tons of sugar for New York. The value of the cargo is estimated at about \$75,000. The vessel is said to be worth \$1,000,000.

## Five Oil Carriers

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—A fleet of five big oil carriers will soon be running between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands. The Union Oil Company of California is promoter of the project. Two vessels are building and negotiations are pending for the construction of three steamers.

At Hay & Wright's shipyard in Oakland a four-masted barkentine is building for the Union Oil Company. The vessel will be the largest wooden sailing vessel ever constructed on the Pacific coast. An oil tank will occupy the lower part of her carrying space. She will be capable of transporting 15,000 barrels of oil. She will be launched the latter part of May.

The barkentine is the only sailing vessel to be constructed for the Union Oil Company. Four steamers will be built. The Union Iron Works has the contract for an oil-tank steamer with capacity for 10,000 barrels. She will burn oil as fuel. But the company intends to add to its fleet one of the largest tank steamers plying in the trade. Negotiations are pending for the construction of a steamer which will carry 41,000 barrels of oil. Two other steamers will also be secured by the company for the oil trade.

## Shipments Decrease

TACOMA, May 5.—Puget Sound coal shipments by sea to California and Honolulu points are at a low ebb, and while April shows a sharp falling off, it is expected that May will show a still greater decrease. The increased use of oil in California for fuel purposes of late is the direct cause of decreasing coal shipments to San Francisco. The extremely low charter rates prevailing from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Honolulu, have had a very marked effect upon coal trade with the Islands. During April, 1921, Tacoma shipped 61,492 tons of coal to San Francisco and Honolulu. April, 1920, has seen but from 30,000 to 35,000 tons shipped. Several colliers which have been plying regularly between Tacoma and San Francisco, notably the steamers Czarina, Washington, Asuncion, Aztec and the bark Levi G. Burgess, have been laid off within the past two or three weeks. Most of them made one or two trips to Tacoma in April before they were laid off, so that May is bound to show a heavy decrease.

The new coal bunkers between the Flyer and Commercial docks are to be closed down as a result of the decreasing traffic, and a number of men will be laid off at the lower bunkers, reducing the crew at one to but three men. The amount of coal required by steamers plying to the Sound and on the Sound for their own consumption is very heavy, but, with the laying off of the coal-carrying fleet there will be little use for the new bunkers during the summer months. More or less coal will, of course, continue to be shipped to California and the Islands, but the record of two to three or four cargoes a week of a year ago is certain to show a sharp decrease.

## ALAMEDA TAKES MANY KAMAAINAS

(From Thursday's daily.)

The fact that the S. S. Alameda was scheduled to sail for San Francisco at 10 a. m. instead of 4 p. m. yesterday seemed to increase rather than diminish interest in the popular packet's departure, and the crowd upon the wharf was, if anything, greater than usual.

Dr. Wilson examined the cabin and storage passengers prior to the vessel's departure, and it was not until after 11 o'clock that the Alameda sailed. The band played the steamer off and a number of people went outside the harbor with the Alameda on the tug Fearless.

On her next trip the Alameda will sail for the coast on Tuesday, June 10, instead of June 11, as scheduled, on account of the latter day being a holiday.

Among the outgoing passengers on the Alameda were the Elford company, Ralph Yardley, the artist, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Thayer, the father and mother of W. W. Thayer; H. P. Baldwin, J. P. Cooke, Mrs. John Ena, who goes to California to spend the summer; Mrs. J. Waller and Mrs. Vida Thrum.

The steamer Nihau arrived from Honolulu at 7:45 a. m. yesterday. She brought 7000 bags of sugar.

The steamer Mikahala got in from Koloa at 6:10 a. m. yesterday. Her passengers were as follows: D. Conway, J. A. Gonsalves, C. Day, Mr. Wolf, Mrs. J. Kahimann, Miss Eva Gonsalves, Miss M. Gonsalves, Mrs. P. Burns, W. Leoliki, W. R. Schooff, and 39 deck.

The Mikahala brought the following cargo: 4405 bags of sugar, 150 bundles of hides, 13 barrels of bottles and 25 packages of sundries.

J. L. Friel reported the following sugar ready for shipment on Kauai: Diamond H, 50; M. A. K., 7555; G. & R., 5362; M. B., 22,067; K. P., 2400; H. M., 1444; L. P., 1625; M. S. Co., 54,820; K. S. Co., 4000.

The bark Edward May was at Makaweli waiting to load sugar. The schooner Allen A. was discharging lumber at Makaweli, and was nearly finished. The schooner Kailua was at Makaweli discharging coal. The barkentine Kailua was at Elele discharging coal.

The steamer Iwalani was discharging freight at Elele. Heavy swells were running in at Waima and Makaweli.

## OLYMPIC, ARIEL AND MOHICAN

Standing high out of the water and with little more than 200 tons of cargo in her hold, the bark Olympic, Captain Evans, arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning after a trip of nineteen days. She brought seven horses, eleven mules and two passengers.

The Olympic left San Francisco on May 3 and on the tenth day out sighted the French bark Reine Blanche, in latitude 22:50 N., longitude 120:37 W.

The bark's passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Irby, residents of Honolulu, who have been sojourning on the mainland for some time past. The horses which came down are the property of Mr. Irby and the lot is said to include a couple of racers.

The barkentine W. H. Dimond sailed for Honolulu a little ahead of the Olympic and is expected to arrive today. The present cargo of the Olympic is the smallest that she has ever brought down here. The barkentine Irugard, now thirteen days out from San Francisco for this port is said to have a full cargo.

Late yesterday afternoon the bark Mohican, Captain Kelly, arrived from San Francisco and docked at the Railroad wharf. Like the bark Olympic she arrived very light.

The Mohican came down from the Coast in twenty-two days. Captain Kelly, who is an expert and enthusiastic cricketer, rejoiced greatly to hear of the activity which is at present pervading cricket circles, and will be seen at Makiki as often as he can manage it during his vessel's stay in port.

A third sailing vessel to arrive here yesterday was the schooner Ariel, bound from Makahala to Port Townsend in ballast. She is short handed and the object of her call is to secure more men. She was anchored outside the harbor last night. The Ariel recently arrived at Makahala from Newcastle with a cargo of coal.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS

## ARRIVE

From San Francisco or Victoria:  
 Peru . . . . . May 24  
 Ventura . . . . . May 25  
 Coptic . . . . . June 2  
 Alameda . . . . . June 6  
 America Maru . . . . . June 11  
 Sierra . . . . . June 18  
 Peking . . . . . June 19  
 Alameda . . . . . June 27  
 Gaelic . . . . . June 28

## DEPART

For San Francisco or Victoria:  
 America Maru . . . . . May 23  
 Sierra . . . . . May 27  
 Peking . . . . . May 28  
 Gaelic . . . . . June 7  
 Alameda . . . . . June 11  
 Hongkong Maru . . . . . June 13  
 Sonoma . . . . . June 17  
 China . . . . . June 21  
 Dorie . . . . . June 28  
 Carry mail only.

## Unknown Bark

An unknown bark arrived off port about 9 o'clock last night and remained outside. She did not display any signals and nothing could be ascertained as to what she was or where she was from. The probability is that she is the bark Oregon, Captain Parker, sixty days out from Newcastle, with a cargo of coal.

## Awaiting an Officer

The tug Iroquois will start on her northwest cruise early next month provided the Navy Department supplies her with a watch officer. If, however, no officer is forthcoming, it is probable that Captain Rodman will cruise about among the Islands of the group for the purpose of writing sailing directions, permission for which has already been granted by the Navy Department.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## NEW ENTERPRISE FOR HONOLULU

Scheme by Which the Interest on \$50,000 a Year Will be Saved.

Interested parties in Honolulu have made application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington for permission to establish a general bonded warehouse in this city, by which means they expect to save a considerable amount of money during the coming years. The matter has already proceeded so far that a special warehouse has been constructed for the purpose and the other conditions imposed by Uncle Sam are now being complied with.

One of the principal benefits to the promoters of the scheme, behind which are said to be a number of wholesale liquor men, is that they can store whisky on which no tax has been made, and export it to foreign countries without the payment of the tax of \$1.10 per barrel imposed by the United States Government. As matters now stand, if a Honolulu wholesaler sells a bill of whiskies in China or Japan, besides whatever import duty is imposed by those countries, in addition he would be compelled to pay the tax on the manufactured article here. When once the bonded warehouse is established, whisky can be received in bond in Honolulu and reexported without having paid the tax of \$1.10 per gallon from which export goods are free.

The bonded warehouse will be located at the corner of Huxtable and Dreier streets, in Kakaako, where a building has already been erected for such use. The structure is of concrete with an ordinary frame roof, with but one door and no windows in the entire building, which is 100 feet long and 57 feet wide. There is absolutely no way of entering it except through the one door, the construction being in this manner in accordance with the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department. When once the permit to open the warehouse is granted, which may not be for several months, the entire project will be placed in the hands of the local Collector of Revenue, who will have absolute charge of the building and all its contents, not even the owner being allowed to remove a single gallon of whisky without permission of that official. A storehouse keeper and gauger will be placed in charge of the building and its contents.

The establishment of a general bonded warehouse will be a good thing financially for the men behind it. It is to be of 900 barrel capacity, with room for a further increase to 1400 barrels. Nine hundred barrels means 36,000 gallons, which at \$1.10 per gallon, the amount of the tax, will mean a considerable sum to the promoters. This does not, of course, mean that the tax need never be paid, but it will allow a saving of the interest on that amount, nearly \$50,000, until the whisky has been taken out of bond. It will permit also of a large amount of whisky being kept on hand, and can then be brought in by the ship load, as the liquor may be received from a bonded warehouse as a bond at a time, if necessary, paying the tax as it comes out of bond. As the tax is also not paid until the whisky is sold, the wholesaler will be given an opportunity to take any advantage of a possible reduction in tax, which cannot be done here at present as the tax must be paid before the liquor can enter the Territory. Under the new arrangement whisky can be shipped from the still or from some other bonded warehouse directly to Honolulu in bond, the tax being unpaid, and the barrels bearing only the warehouse stamp. Only whisky in barrels can be received. No bottled goods or fruit liquors may be stored in a bonded warehouse, and the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department in regard to its care, etc., are very strict.

## A New Route

The steamer James Makee sailed at 4 p. m. yesterday for Koolau ports. Commencing with this trip, she will call regularly at Hanalei and Kailiwal, making a weekly run to those ports. The trade at these places has hitherto been attended to by the gasoline schooner Malolo and the schooner Ada, but now the Inter-Island Company intends to try and secure the business. Four years ago an Inter-Island boat used to run regularly to Hanalei and Kailiwal, but the steamer was eventually taken off on account of increasing business at other points.

## Protested to Stackable

The Masters' and Pilots' Association have filed a protest with Collector Stackable on the grounds that Captain Kay of the gasoline schooner Malolo is acting in the capacity of a pilot every trip he makes to and from this port, notwithstanding that he has no pilot's papers and contrary to section 4401 of the revised statutes. Violations of this section are punishable by a fine of \$100. The protest is now in the hands of United States District Attorney Breckons.

## MCKINLEY MEMORIAL FUND



HOOLUALOA.	
K. Naai	\$ 50
Y. Okumura	50
S. Ando	50
HONOLULU.	
T. Ohkami	\$1 00
T. Yoshii	50
K. Fukui	50
K. Hayakawa	50
S. Morinaga	50
Y. Yamada	50
S. Terabata	50
N. Kajioaka	50
Y. Nogata	50
S. Shinkawa	50
G. Shimotsuchi	50
K. Yendo	50
S. Kikuda	50
Y. Shinbori	50
M. Yumura	20
H. Mimura	20
S. Hashimoto	15
T. Okabayashi	15
J. Saki	15
Yoshiki	15
Y. Takahashi	10
\$9 75	

## A Stranger's Impressions.

(Continued from Page 6.)

great waves, tossing the occasional find to the group of lithe, slender, brown-skinned boys that dart in and out of the creamy surf where land and water meet. You can dine off the national dish of roast pig and wish Charles Lamb were here to enjoy it with you—for of course you are far too cultivated not to combine the two in the same gastronomical sentence—and eat pink poi, once taboo to the use of royalty but now attainable even by the humble tourist, and lauded chicken, a delicious mixture of meat, tender taro tops and fresh coconut, and in the evening, while a great moon pours floods of white radiance over land and sea, you can sit and watch the serene mountains and the dramatic palms and the silver surf and listen to the slow, plaintive characteristic music of a native quintet, as, to the throbbing of their guitars, they sing their strangely rhythmic melodies for your delectation.

L. A. P.

## Republicans Plan Hard Work Now.

When the Republican Central Committee meets this evening there will be some hard work before the meeting. The rules for the government of the party which have been approved in detail in committee will be discussed and passed as a whole. This will mean the securing of a two-thirds vote in favor of the rules, which failing will mean that the rules will not go through at present.

There may be a fight yet over one paragraph of the rules, which was the subject of much discussion when the first draft was under consideration. There is an element in the committee which still believes that the proper course is the placing of a pledge in the rules, so that there may be no failure to make each of the members of the precinct club sign the agreement to be a Republican, before he is permitted to take part in the primary.

Should this subject again come up there will be a long fight before the motion to reconsider is adopted. There will be made a strong effort to have the entire list approved, however, and the present outlook is that the rules will be passed as now proposed.

There is a great desire on the part of the membership of the committee to have this consummation, owing to the fact that the work of organization will have to begin very soon. According to the rules there will be a meeting of the Republicans of each precinct for the purpose of forming a club on the first Friday of June, which is June 6, only two weeks in the future. It is the desire of the committee to have the work go on.

The election of a committeeman to fill the vacancy in the Fifth district will be a matter of some moment. There are several names mentioned for the place. An effort has been made to fill the place by the retiring committee man himself, but there is said to be some hitch. Among the many candidates are said to be Judge Wilcox, William Mutch, James Holt, Warden Henry and W. C. Achi.

## Up-to-Date Critique.

The reproduction of Shakespeare's drama of the above title ("Macbeth") last night at the opera house, by the Frederick Ward Co. was something grand, and it was rather too heavy and severe for our comprehension. But nevertheless it was grand, and more especially "Ward" as Macbeth, Miss Treacott as Lady Macbeth, Herman as Macduff, and well sustained and supported by the rest of the company. The three witches were really weird in their parts. Lady Macbeth showed her ambition and the manner she made her lord do her bidding was something awful. A fair sized audience greeted the players.—Independent.

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ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESSMENT of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable June 20, 1902.  
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 The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 21, 1902.  
 The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.  
 Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due. will be payable at the office of The E. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, (Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902. 2383

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Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.

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 Gives Immediate Relief.

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 THE POPULAR REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles.



MR. LINCOLN, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it is the best medicine for my cough and I have always recommended it to my friends and have always found it to be a good cough remedy."  
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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER, FLEET AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

Cures Sores on the Neck.  
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Cures Scurvy.  
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 Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.  
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It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.  
 It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered for sale by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.